Lectures

vol 1.

on

Pathology Medical Physiognomy,

and

the Practice of Physic.

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Pathology.

I must say a few words on Pathology which is the more necessary as it is a Century since any work has been professedly published on this subject ----- The work of Gambius to which I refer is only interesting as it affords us the clearest exposition of the doctrines of the humoral pathologists with which we have been favoured --- Pathology is derived from two greek words, signifying a discourse or dissertation on dis? in the more modern acceptation of the term its signification is much more extensive, comprehending the causes, nature, difference seats signs & effects of every morbid affection of the body - It is the theory of the diseased condition of the body differing in this respect from Physiology which notices the functions of the body in their healthy state.

In some respects I shall part from the

usual course & shall at present confine my self to the general causes of disease omitting any more particular observation till I come to speak of the individual diseases when their connection will be better noticed & the whole will be rendered more interesting.

Of the Causes of disease these are technically divided into the Remote, the predisposing, the occasional or exciting cause & the proximate. By the remote cause is meant, whatever produces a predisposition to disease by the exciting that which immediate brings on the proximate, which last has been defined by Gabius to be "ipse morbus" which definition has been adopted by Dr Rush — as an illustration we may trace them in the rise of an Inflamty. fever. —

The Cold is a remote cause this induces Debility which is the predisposing — The warmth of a room or any Stimulus is the exciting cause of the disturbed condition of the blood vessels,

which is the proximate cause, from this view we may see that there is in reality but two Causes. The predisposing being the effect of the remote & the proximate the effect of the exciting cause. Some diseases have but one cause only, as Smallpox hydrophobia tetanus, can we not trace the disease to the virus communicated or to the injury of a nerve without any debility. "Also what happens when poisons are swallowed?"

The disease immediately from this remote cause commences its ravages without the intervention of predisposing or exciting causes

Altho! these are not sufficiently numerous to overgrow the general arrangement, yet they suffice to show that there are exceptions & that the division is not of universal application.

The Remote Causes are either inherent or external, the former consist in a rise from Natural or acquired deformities of the body, as a narrow Chest, distortion of the Spine

& enlarged head &c — hereditary predispositions also often exist — The diseases propagated in this manner are gout, Epilepsy, Mania, Scrofula, Rickets, & Consumption —

Many speculations have been advanced to ascertain on what this depends — This interesting enquiry has been variously answered. It has been generally attributed to ancestral contamination, but this is no explanation, it is altogether vague & arises from the humoral Pathology of vitiated fluids — But even admitting (as I am by no means willing to do) that there is a corruption of the fluids in Scrofula & Consumption, it can scarcely be contended, that this is the case in Epilepsy or Mania, All we know is, that Children who most resemble their Parents in external characters, also possess their peculiarities of Constitution & have a particular aptitude for diseases by inheritance.

There are other states of the system which are regarded as predisponent, these are called temperaments there are 4 in number, The Sanguinous, Bilious Phlegmatic & Melancholic —

Much discussion has existed in the theory of these, The antients thought they depended on the proportion of the different fluids — as the Sanguinous had an excess of blood in their vessels, The bilious had a predominance as to bile, the phlegmatic had too much phlegm & the melancholic were rendered so by the presence of black bile —

Boerhaave entertains similar views & (allowing for his pathological ~~views~~ notions) his view is the most accurate & interesting — as our knowledge increased our notions became more correct & at present it appears that the Temperaments depend on irregular state of the Solids & fluids, modified by moral & intellectual sentiments.

Of each of these we have certain charac —

-teristic marks derived from the figure face &c — so that they can be distinguished by external appearances — Thus the Sanguinous have a clear florid complexion, a sprightly blue eye, an agreeable figure, flaxen or chesnut col.d hair & ardent temper, these are predisposed to active hemorrhagies & to violent Inflamt.y diseases.

The Bilious Temperament is marked by a complexion brownish or yellow, eyes hazel, hair black, subcutaneous vessels full & prominent body fleshy, muscles firm, figure manly, the countenance animated, not sprightly as in the sanguinous but bold & daring, the temper obstinate & irvelenting, this acts as a predisposing cause as the name imports to bilious diseases to obstructions of viscera to permitt.g & intermitt.g fevers Cholera &c — It has also been termed the Choleric, as persons of this temperament are generally of an irritable temper & hence an increased secretion of bile —

The Phlegmatic called also pituitous & lymphatic in this the Skin is smooth & white, the flesh soft & flaccid, sandy col.d hair, a plump figure, having no expression either as respects the body or the Countenance, not tall but corpulent & clumsy, pulse weak slow & other marks of debility these predisposing cause to glandular complaints to diseases from obstruction, dropsy cutaneous affections &c —

The Melancholic is an excess on the bilious temperament it is characterized by the signs there mentioned, the skin becomes more sallow, the body emaciated, the eyes hollow, the whole countenance gloomy & morose, the temper is petulent fretfull morose & gloomy, this predisposes to visceral obstruction, to hypochondria to Melancholy &c —

These Temperaments may therefore be considered as predisponent causes to many diseases, but they vary at different periods

of life & under different circumstances — thus the sanguineous belongs to youth & to the Inhabitants of high latitudes, who are therefore subject to Inflamty. diseases — Bilious appears in manhood & in warm climates — The phlegmatic in low flat countries — The Melancholic is more common to old age, besides these there are other states of the system which may be regarded as predisponent causes & which vary at different periods of life —

Thus in some Children from 6 to 8 years of age what may be called the Cephalic Temperament prevails, where they are subjects to Hydrocephalus, delirium, convulsions &c — These have great vivacity of temper & intellect — This temperament appears to return in many cases in the decline of life bringing on palsy, & apoplexy also in persons of a studious & sedentary habit, Other children have a pectoral or bronchial Temperament, these possess an

unvarying aptitude from slight remote causes to diseases of the trachea & lungs, as croup catarrh &c — others from 8 to 12 years of age have a glandular temperament are subject to enlargement of the tonsils accompanied with fever &c.

Others have hemorrhagic temperament in which generally about puberty, they are subject to hemorrhagies especially from the nose — At adult age this disease appears & is succeeded by head ache, on this temperament depends the connection of the uterine system in females with their general health, some of them are very subject to these hemorrhagies which appear on every attack they have of fever —

Adults especially females often have a nervous temperament they are subject from very slight causes to agitations, tumours convulsions. — In febrile diseases they are troubled by similar circumstances — There is another temperament

occurring especially in Men which may be called the Pulmonary these are subject to Pleurisy — Peripneumony &c — another the Rheumatic which predisposes to Inflamty affections of the muscles & Joints — I have known persons who have suffered in this respect from the least change of air or exposure to damp —

The Intestinal Tempt. is another which brings on from trivial causes various diseases of the Aly. Canal especially of the Intestines, as obstinate constipation, dysentery, diarrhoea &c — also flatulency & dyspepsia especially in females, The Menstrual functions in females may be considered as a predisposing cause whatever may be the masculine boldness & hardiness of females in Savage life, in the civilized State of Society it is far different at the period of the Menstrual discharge females are more or less sick, in some this is always the case, being accompanied with nausia griping Colic

and slight fever, hence whenever you are called to an adult female endeavour to obtain every information on this point.

Before leaving this subject of temperaments we may observe, that the four primary temperaments may be distinguished by external marks, but the secondary ones cannot, they must be discovered by actual observation of the patients constitution & noting the changes it undergoes in different circumstances, these prove it. —— Having thus noticed the Inherent causes of diseases, we shall mention some of the more important internal or adventitious causes which will be found hardly less prolific than the former, the first is

The atmospheric air here you will immediately perceive, that it is only by accidental circumstances that it becomes injurious in itself it is innocious, of these circumstances Heat & Cold are the most important.

From the dawn of Medl. Science to the present day the effects of heated atmosphere have been universally confessed — In the minds of the poets who were accurate observers a burning sky & the devastations of disease were intimately associated — The fact of the Morbific influence of a heated atmosphere is too well attested to need much confirmation, we see it in our own climate & still more clearly in tropical countries — If an Inhabitant of a more northern country should visit us during our temperate seasons he will not be injur'd but if he comes during the heats of our summer, he suffers severely; the effects of heat in those cases are very intelligible — It is a direct stimulus, which is quickly succeeded by debility, as is well exemplified in a stroke of the Sun. From this arises every diversity of fever, as also the various forms of intestinal & cutaneous affections, the effects on the blood vessels ~~wh~~ show themselves in apoplexy hemorrhagies & other similar diseases —

A Cold atmosphere is also a fruitful

source of disease it is most hurtful after exposure to heat, thus the sudden changes from heat to cold weather produce in this climate more disease than all other causes united. in a low state of the Atmosphere the system becomes gradually depressed & is more liable to suffer from causes otherwise harmless – when the cold is suddenly induced it becomes a stimulus & exciting cause to a multitude of diseases – thus while the Influenza yellow fever or any other Epidemic is raging the constitution becomes impregnated with the poison this is excited into action by a sudden change of the weather from hot to cold which speedily fills the bills of mortality. like heat it forms the exciting cause of pestilential diseases.

Dr Hebeaden long ago observed, that in severe & long protracted cold, some new Epidemic often made its appearance, or existing one assumed a more aggravated form, this has been confirmed by other writers in different countries.

It has been seen in the North of Europe & in the U. States, the late Epidemic which has desolated various portions of our country may be clearly & distinctly traced to Cold as favouring the origin & continuance. Heberdens remarks on this subject are very conclusive.

Much has been said of late years of the humidity of the atmosphere being a cause of dise. many thought it had great influence — no one can deny that sudden transitions of every kind are injurious by that law of the economy that new impressions induce new actions & when suddenly made excite many morbid phenomena.

how far a climate permanently moist is injurious is doubtful — I am inclined to believe that the health strength & vigour of the constitution are increased, this I could substantiate by various arguments, but at present will only observe, that by tracing the hist^y. of various countries we will find that in moist damp foggy climates the Inhabitants are strong & vigorous,

while those who are living in more pleasant countries are weak & puny — The Hollander in his Marshy plains is less subject to disease & acquires a strength of muscle & firmness of body unknown to the sickly thin Cadaverous Italian who dwells under skies of perennial brightness.

The striking analogy that exists between animals & vegetables renders it probable that moisture is as necessary for the former as for the latter — And I think it will be found that a certain degree of it is necessary for both ——

I do not wish any thing which I have said to be considered as opposing the opinion that moisture under the circumstances which in this climate usually attend it, is a frequent cause of disease but it should not be carried too far, some diseases which wer formerly supposed to be injured by humidity are now found to be benefitted by it, of these is pulmo

nary Consumption —

half a Century ago Dr Bond of this City, a great inovater in many branches of Medn., among other novelties, sent his patts. to the marshy shores of the Delaware, where they were always benefitted & some times greatly relieved especially if they were affected by the fever & ague, in thus acting directly opposite to received opinions, — I have lately received a work from England in which the same practice is recommended by Dr Young after an experience of 30 or 40 years, this Gentn. has never heard of Dr B. practice.

Dryness of the Atmosphere has also been mentioned as a cause of disease — In the sandy deserts of Arabia where the air has all its moisture absorbed by the burning sands, great inconvenience is experienced, it quickly dries the moisture on the body so completely that the skin becomes hard & stiff and constricted like parchment, the lungs are also affected so that the natural secretions are evaporated

and a sense of constriction & suffocation ensue — to prevent this, it is necessary to keep a wet sponge constantly applied to the mouth.

In this Country very dry weather is generally Salutary —

Of late the rarified condition of the atmosphere has been much insisted on as a source of disease — It is found on mountains & other elevated situations the Corporeal & mental powers greatly suffer — Desaussure states, that after a certain height a sudden & uncommon exhaustion of the Muscular power takes place — That even the natives of the Alps are forced every 14 or 15 minutes to stop & take breath, & that those who are unaccustomed to this atmosphere must rest more frequently & are sometimes unable to proceed — If the attempt be made their legs sink under them their breathing becomes short, the heart palpitates the head becomes giddy & the person is forced to stop —

In ascending Mount Blanc he could not advance more than a few steps & would have to delay, sometimes for a long time. this was not confined to Men, the Mules which conveyed their baggage suffered in a similar manner, they staggered panted & breathed with difficulty appearing to be in pain as they uttered plaintive cries — In these cases the pulse was accelerated, as well as respiration, great thirst was induced, sickness & loathing of food & an aversion to spirituous liquors, what was very extraordinary, all these symptoms were short, as they were violent, rest for a few minutes gave so much renovation that no fatigue was perceived — After walking again for a few minutes the whole would recur & would again be arrested by rest — one effect also to be mentioned is, the tendency to sleep if when at rest the attention was not engaged sleep would come on immediately, & in

some cases amounted almost to Lethargy —

The Acrimants experienced the same effects, as also did Baron Humboldt in ~~his~~ his Travels on the Andes, but in some respects more violent, as hemorrhagies frequently took place from the nose & mouth and the eyes had a red inflamed appearance —

Two Italians that ascended in an air balloon declare that 9 miles they were nearly killed one after great sickness & difficulty of respiration fell into a Lethargic Slumber; the other became much bloated & distended —

Nothing has the slightest effect in preventing or relieving these Symptoms but rest & cold water. Cordials & spirits aggravate the whole —

How are these singular facts to be explained? partly by diminishing pressure of the atmosphere & partly by the deficiency of oxygen.

As I formerly showed respiration require two principles; oxygen & a combustible matter,

the former enters by the lungs, the latter by the Stomach, by the want of either of these nothing is more affected than the Muscular power, this is sufficiently evident in exercise where more oxygen is required then when in a State of rest & precisely the same effects are produced by withholding either of these Principles, such as fatigue debility difficult respiration &c — varying however in different States of the System & under different circumstances.

On common atmospheric air the debilitated Muscular power is renovated by rest & by spirituous drinks which is nothing more than the combustible body in solution, in rarified atmosphere whereas Baron Humboldt had shown, there is only the parts of oxygen in the 100 & consequently there is an over proportion of combustible matter in the body — debility is alleviated by rest & aggravated by exercise. It is suddenly induced because respiration during exercise requires an increased ~~rapidity~~ quantity

of oxygen to carry off the combustible matter, but there is a less quantity present, therefore a portion of combustible matter remains which always induces quick effects such as depression of power, difficult respiration &c — It is removed by rest because the Carbon can easily be dissipated & the cause being removed the body regains all its energies the loathing of food & other marks of suspended digestion are to be explained by the fact that oxygen is necessary for digestion & assimulation —

The Thirst arises from the profuse evaporation which takes place from the surface of the body — The more numerous pulsations of the heart are produced by its acting less vigorously as is seen under usual circumstances.

Another phenomena to be noticed is Sleep this was account for by the deficiency of oxygen — Sleep consists in a suspension of the powers of the Mind & body — whether the intellectual powers depend for

their action on any oxygen is not altogether certain, the experiments of Lavoisier render it sufficiently probable that it is necessary for the exercise of the mind this is strengthened by the following considerations.

1st the primary operation of the irrespirable gases is to produce heaviness & sleep –

2d During digestion there is an inclination to sleep or the senses are dull & inactive.

3d. The same effect is produced by external warmth which lessens the consumption of oxygen.

But while we thus explain the secondary effects on chemical ~~process~~ principles, we do not forget the vital power, as well might we impeach the existance of a Creator because we see that effects are often produced by secondary causes as to deny that the living body is under the influence of the vital power, because we must occasionally resort to Chemistry or Mechanics to solve the difficulties which are occasionally met with.

From the diseases produced by the sensible qualities of the atmosphere we proceed to those which are caused by its vitiated condition — the purity of the air is altered by various means, some of which render it highly deleterious, the most important & universal of these is the marsh exhalations, which in modern language is called the Koino Miasmata, what these exhalations are, has not been precisely determined, The eudiometer & other means do not ascertain any difference, we are however acquainted with some of the circumstances & laws which influence them, & requires a temperature of atleast 80°. of Fahrenheit, when below this degree notwithstanding the humidity present no injury is propagated — It appears from a register kept in this City for 25 years — that the yellow fever never made its appearance unless the average heat of the atmosphere was very great, when the temperature was not equal to this average degree there was no fever —

When heavy Rains ensue in Marshy Countries it often happens that Inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood escape the autumnal fevers, while those on the high grounds are severely handled, this is owing to the low parts being covered with water, while on the hills the water running off effluvia quickly arise Rains are often injurious by washing away the green pellicle which forms on stagnant waters preventing the rising of the miasmata, they are hurtful by bringing down the effluvia which had ascended into the atmosphere, this is often experienced in several parts of our Country, Cracks & fissures are formed in the Earth in consequence of rains, through which morbid exhalations arise, the surface being very dry, but at a very little depth not only moisture but also water is frequently found — As to the distance at which Marsh Miasmata will operate there are different opinions, it is pretty well established that it is greatly in

fluenced

influenced by the winds, as the diseases produced by it occur in the direction of these winds which are steadily directed to one quarter, they also occur in situations remote from the place where the Miasmata arose, even at the distance of 8 or 10 miles – That it occurs in the direction of the regular winds is well seen in some parts of the U. States – where the disease appears on the Eastern side of the water courses from the prevalence of the South west winds, & where its progress is checked by a N. Easterly wind.

Moreover it is found that any obstacle that checks the progress of the wind, also stops that of the miasmata, thus rows of Trees have this effect as is very common on the Potomac & other waters by which places formerly unhealthy are rendered pleasant & salubrious, how long the system will remain under its influence before disease is produced is not determined, Sometimes it remains for several days,

weeks & even for 6 or 8 weeks according to Dr. Jackson at other times or in different persons its effects appear in a few hours, no one will now maintain that it remains in the system all this time, but that a predisposition is formed waiting for an exciting cause to bring it into action, that this is the case we see in other diseases, as Smallpox &c —

Dr Rush relates a case in which it was 60 dys after the incention of the variolus matter before the eruption appeared; I have known the vaccine ~~vaster~~ virus to remain ineffectual for 3 weeks — the action of this effluvia is promoted by moisture & destroyed by Cold & heavy rains,

That habit has great influence in rendering persons less susceptible there can be no doubt as we see new commers much more liable to sickness than the old Inhabitants, who in some instances enjoy a total exemption, some writers have observed that the constitution be

comes

so accustomed to it, that it becomes one of the Stimuli by which life is maintained, this they maintain by observing that old persons who are removed from such situations speedily sink away, of this I have had no experience but have no particular reason to doubt it as it rests on good authority & receives some confirmation from analogy — We see persons that become so habituated to Opium & ardent spts. that they cannot do without them —

The influence of Miasmata on the system is wide & pervading, every part of the body is affected and numerous diseases are the consequences.

I will not notice all of these contenting myself with pointing out the most leading ones. By it is produced every grade of bilious fevers, various intestine disorders commonly arise from the same source — The diseases of the Liver & other glands, likewise various cutaneous

eruptions especially those which appear in warm weather. That Miasmata are always of the same nature cannot be ascertained in the present state of our knowledge - but I would venture to advance an opinion that they are generally different. I presume that there are different grades of Miasmata by one Intermitt.t fevers & by a third Malignant fevers are produced.

It is contrary to the whole scope of Pathology that so many different diseases should be produced by one & the same cause, on the contrary we always find, that one cause produces the same dis.e Variolus matter the small pox, the vaccine virus always the vaccine disease, & so others, —

Contrast with this, the action of the Miasmata on the system we shall have every diversified operation produced by it, by its affecting parts of a different structure we may account for some of those, as the diseases of the bowels from those of the blood vessels, but

it affords no solution in the case of fevers where altho' existing in the same system they are essentially distinct.

The exhalations from the human body are another source of corruption to the atmosphere these are in modern nomenclature termed Idio mysmata, they are produced by all the secretions & excretions whether in estate of putrefaction or vitiated by disease — the exhalation from the skin or perspiration is the most fruitful of these sources of diseases. — Those produced by these miasmata are chiefly the low typhus fever — as also dysentery in a low form, they differ from the ~~low~~ marsh miasmata, in impregnating the atmosphere but a few feet.

Dr Haygarth (his experiments with the typhus, limits it to 3 feet, I have seen similar experiments performed by Dr Gregory of Edinburgh when 10 feet appeared to be the distance beyond which infection would not take place —

But although impregnating the air for so short a distance yet it is very tenacious to substances which have been affected by it, especially to Cotton & woollen Clothes adhering to them for several weeks & months, also to wood & Stone walls, remaining in them for a long time — In one of the hospitals in London it is said to have remained 3 years in the wall — It differs from the marsh effluvia in being most active in Cold weather, as we see the low Jail & hospital fevers appearing in winter, as also was the case in our Camp fevers, so also in the W Indies, these low fevers very rarely appear the reason of this is obvious, in warm weather the windows are thrown open the several means of ventilation are assiduously employed so that the noxious vapours are removed —

In Cold weather on the contrary every thing is closed, the corrupt atmosphere is breathed by all & is not to be wondered that sickness is the consequence —

There are also Causes of the contamination of the atmosphere, but these will be noticed at a future period, I must however make some observations on Epidemics. — There are diseases of general prevalence, & which have great similarity in their symptoms — much attention has been paid to their Causes Some say that they have originated from a single cause, while others maintain that it is to a combination of many — Some have been attributed to a vitiated atmosphere connected with its temperature, but some are too rare & spread destruction too wide to be preferred to any accidental contamination of the atmosphere — Many authors indeed have attributed them to a morbid condition or inflammatory state of the atmosphere, but without any substantial reason —

It has lately been attempted to prove from the hist^y. of different countries that Epidemics

have originated from some great disturbance of the regular routine of nature, as the rupture of volcanoes, Earthquakes, Comets &c — I am not prepared to speak positively on this point whether the opinion be well founded or not, many of the facts are strong & plausible but at any rate it can form but the first link in the chain of causes & will afford no solution to our difficulties.

As to the laws of our Epidemics they are no where embodied but must be collected from observation & from writers on these subjects, particularly Hippocrates Sydenham Mapham & Rush —

The first law to be mentioned is, that no two diseases of equal force can exist in the constitution at the same time: the exceptions to this are very rare, perhaps only occurring when both diseases are very feeble —

An Epidemic has long ago been called by Sydenham a Monarch — giving to every dis.e a livery, when it does not succeed in driving

it from the system it forces in it its own characteristic symptoms, this is nothing new it has been remarked for a long time & has been exemplified in the Epidemics of our own country —

The Yellow fever marks every disease by some gastric uneasiness which is one of its characteristic symptoms —

The Typhus gave different shapes to our diseases & rendered it necessary to adopt an entirely novel practice, so that bleeding was neglected & with such suspicion was this remedy regarded, that when our purely inflamty dis.s recurred we would not venture with our usual confidence in the use of the lancet.

Epidemics by their continuance become moderate are overcome & expelled, they advance with the devastating violence of a savage host, but retreat with the mildness of a civilized & polished people —

2nd. Law, They are influenced by the

sensible qualities of the atmosphere as well as by many other causes, It is on this account that the same disease varies so much in its characters & this is the true explanation of the discords which have so unhappily prevailed in Medicine —

The Yellow fever never appeared exactly under the same forms, neither did the Typhus pneumonia, but varied in its character in the various Sections of our country.

3d Law — though appearing in the same place yet the symptoms vary in different persons & even in the same person according to the part it attacks. When the blood vessels are affected, we had every variety & grade of fever — When the alg. Canal all the forms of Intestinal disorders were displayed, when the brains & nerves were attacked, apoplexy & palsy, tremours & convulsions were the consequences — But always remember the usurping power of an

Epidemic, that it gives its own character to every disease — thus in treating Dysentery when under its influence our treatment must be directed to the prevailing disease otherwise our success will be very small, so true is this, that even chronic diseases as Consumption & dropsy are influenced by it & must be treated accordingly —

These are some of the most important Laws on this subject, but for particulars I refer you to the writers above mentioned.

We proceed to other circumstances influencing health, the effects of different situations in this respects are material, as between a Country & City residence, each of these present some causes of disease, perhaps it is a point sufficiently ascertained that the Country is healthy in proportion to its improvement, when however only partially cleared it suffers the pestilential vapours, which had before been concealed by the rubbish of the forrest

to rise from their Marshes so that the most opposite States of a Country are the most healthy — A dry sandy soil is favourable to health, here however the heat produced from the sand, produces several Complaints especially Opthalmia — Clay-ey countries are unhealthy as much from the moisture which covers them as from impurity of the Atmosphere — The Clay absorbing the oxygen in large quantities — As a general Rule mountains & hilly parts are the most healthy, one objection is, that the Miasmata from the low grounds of the neighbourhood settle upon them — Every one knows that proximity to the Sea shore is unhealthy, especially to Consumptive persons — this is probably owing to a combination of land & sea air —

In Europe the Cities are very unhealthy, it is computed that more than ½ the Children die before the 3d year — but that in the Country ½ of them live to the age of 40 years —

In London it is said that 1/19th of the whole population die annually, in the Country not more than 1/50th of the whole, making a great balance in favour of a Country residence.

In this Country our Cities are not so unhealthy. This City from its healthy enjoys as great an exemption from disease as any place whatever under a similar Climate & it is certain that all our Cities are more exempt than those of Europe — Damp Cellars & many other circumstances are fruitful sources of noxious exhalations —

The Students of some foreign University were suddenly taken very generally sick, while the Inhabitants of the City were free from disease, on enquiry being made it was found to be owing to a quantity of putrified potatoes — whenever therefore we are called to a family that is remarkably unhealthy, direct that the house be strictly examined &c —

Dress becomes injurious from its quality, quantity

and fashion &c — &c —

Diet this proves injurious in several modes there are many articles which are used by persons as common articles of food & which prove to their very pleasant & salutary that cannot be taken by others without very injurious or unpleasant consequences, this is sometimes the case with milk honey & other usually mild articles - these particular Idiosyncracies should therefore always be consulted & care be taken to ascertain them.

Diet when in a moderate quantity would prove healthy, when taken to excess is often very hurtful - many are the diseases which are produced by Debauchery - all the diseases arising from plethora as Apoplexy palsy &c - Also dyspepsia diarrhoea & various cutanious diseases are its consequences to which are to be added drowsiness sickness & innervation of the intellectual powers - On the contrary too little food is productive

of various disorders, especially of the Alm. Canal as also emaciation, slow fever & debility, & numerous cutaneous affections, what portion of food is necessary, cannot perhaps be exactly determined, much depending on the nature of the article & habit of the person – It has been loosely estimated at 6 or 8 lbs of Solids & fluids in the 24 hours, but ½ that quantity will sustain many persons in all the plenitude & vigour of health. during fevers & other diseases the patient eats little or nothing, here he is sustained by the stimulus of the disease & by his Medicines —— Cases of protracted disease have occurred in which little was taken for months – To this head of the quality of our food we must also refer – Bread partly baked, and meats not well cooked these are very difficult of digestion & of course produce various intestinal complaints, food too highly seasoned when freely indulged in & too long used is a

fruitful source of many complaints of which Gout is one of the most important.

Food is also injurious when taken at an unseasonable time —

The diet of an Infant should be different from that of a youth — Diet should also be accommodated to the season of the year & to the Climate, Meat suppers are very injurious — Dr Rush observes after an experience of near 50 years, he was seldom called to an adult at night, but for some disorder originating from a fat meat supper.

The digestive powers are always stronger in the morning than at night, (see what has been said under the head of digestion.)

As CAUSES of disease we must next mention our Drinks —

These are very diversified but of all pure water is most salutary, this is injurious however when too cold, inducing spasms & often instant death — Also when taken in

large quantities, or at improper times, some persons drink freely in the morning at their meals & at bed time which custom debilitates the stomach, destroys the appetite & brings all the evils of depraved digestion. Water is hurtful from admixture with extraneous matter, it suffers very much in this way in large Cities from the privies & common sewers — more hurtful is the employment of stimulating drinks, this is a very universal custom, there is no nation but what has some favourite stimulating beverage —

Malt liquors as causes of disease are less injurious than ardent Spts. but they are not suited for the sedentary or for those disposed to obesity, to pulmonary consumption to Gout or to Calculous affections, at this period the general opinion is, that they favour the production of Calculi & it will be most prudent to forbid them under these circumstances.

What shall I say of Ardent Spts? – They are so familiar to us & are so well known that it will be useless to point out their baneful effects which are so generally acknowledged –

The abuse or excessive indulgence in Sleep relaxes & enervates the body & destroys the keenes of the mental faculties, impairing both the vigour of the mind & body it prepares the way for numerous diseases, Cases have occurred in which indulgence in Sleep has ended in complete fatuity it predisposes to obesity & fulness.

Excessive watching is also very injurious it prevents the renovation of the animal powers exhausted by the labours of the day, impairs the appetite produces emaciation weakness, weakens the mind & has even proved the cause of Melancholy, & of the furious forms of Insanity & various nervous affections – a proper portion of Sleep is necessary for all persons, but more is requisite for Children than for grown persons, excessive indulgence.

in sleep or excessive watching are alike injurious —

A proper regulation of Motion & Rest is always necessary, excessive motion is the cause of many complaints, it induces fatigue &c —

Rest or want of motion is like indulgence in sleep very injurious but relaxes & debilitates the body, renders it an easy prey to diseases especially inducing Corpulency.

Retention & Secretion are prolific sources of disease, by retention is meant a diminution or entire suppression of any Customary evacuation By excretion is meant an excessive increase of a natural & customary evacuation — By retention of the perspiration are produced most of the febrile diseases as also the Catarrhal & bowel complaints — By Constipation or Retention of the evacuations from the bowels various Cephalic diseases & hemorrhoids are produced, the retention of bile causes Jaundice, the retention of Semen has ended in Insanity, the retention of the Menses has

caused consumption, hysteria dropsy &c — Retention of Urine has in a few cases even produced death in a short time, the Retention of the Saliva has been said to produce some febrile affections — An increase of the several secretions more especially from the skin bowels & genital organs have proved hurtful by wasting the vigour & strength of the body & predisposing it to the attack of many dis.s whether acute or chronic —

In concluding what I intend to say on Pathology at present I shall make a few observations On the passions of the Mind as causes of disease — These are of great importance in consider.g the Treatment as well as the cause of Morbid affection, but I must confine myself to a few observations under the last of these heads viz The Cause of disease a little experience must persuade every person that the passions possess an extensive dominion over the body & can afford no slender assistance in producing its varied de—

rangements according to their effects they may be divided into two Classes healthy or Salutary and the Hurtful, under the latter are to be ranked fear grief despair – envy jealousy & perhaps revenge – under the former we find hope joy love, ambition & courage each set is marked by peculiar signs – The hurtful passions by long dominion over the body induce finally a pale sickly & haggard countenance, while the others clothe the face with the smile of cheerfulness & the roseate hue of health. Altho! their external Characters are very dissimilar there is a great analogy in their effects on the body, thus the action of Anger and excessive Joy – are very similar, both increase the action of the heart & arteries, augment the volume of the Muscles determine the flow of blood to the head as is manifest from the suffusion of the face & the sparkling fire of the eyes, also in-ducing syncope convulsions & sometimes apoplexy.

In descending to particulars we will first notice

Fear, This is eminently mischevious & is marked by paleness & wildness of the countenance distortion of the eyes, palpitation of the heart, laborious breathing, weak pulse, & a trembling of the whole body, when extreme amounting to terror, you see a ghostly countenance, tremours, convulsions, or that sudden state of muscular debility known by the name of Catalepsy. these are the direct & more vehement effects of Fear. when it is less violent it acts as a predisposing as exciting cause of disease, as was well exemplified in our Epidemics, where fear rendered persons more liable to the disease or hastened the fatal event in those who were attacked —

When intense & long continued Grief corrodes & debilitates, both mind & body is marked by a dejected languid manner, paleness of the skin & emaciation, at its commencement it

induces various Nervous diseases & sometimes a fatal attack immediately, loss of appetite & derangements of the Stomach & chylopoetic viscera are the consequences —

Jealousy cannot always be considered as a simple passion, but as a compound of distrust despair suspicion & revenge, uniting in some measure the Characters of each — Love is generally the foundation of it & altho' eternally self tormented, is not often the source of any ~~injurious~~ serious disease sometimes the mind is affected & if we believe the facts the liver is often deranged —

Anger is the most stimulating of the passions & when amounting to rage this fact is indisputeable, It acts on the mind like a whirl wind in the atmosphere, freed from the restraints of reason, it hurries its possessor to every rash & intemperate deed utterly regardless of the consequences — It determines

the blood to the head, inducing violent diseases of the brain as Mania & Apoplexy, during a paroxysm of anger, death has carried off many unhappy victim — Mr. John Hunter died in this way — It predisposes to many diseases especially in females as to Nervous affections, hemorrhagies from the uterus & miscarriages, such being its direful effects let me advise you in the language of the good book "Never let the sun go down upon your wrath". The Healthy passions are sometimes injurious from excessive indulgence as Love when properly regulated is pleasant & delightful feeling, but when ill requited or excessively indulged, or when disappointed in its object it becomes as the raging sea which cannot be controuled, the mind & the body sink under its influence, Its effects are much influenced by any slight glimmerings of hope or when despair shuts up every avenue to the desired object — Dyspepsia & the various

train of Nervous diseases are its consequences.

Joy is exhilirating & stimulating, agitates the whole body & gives a sprightly expression to the Countenance, It induces Mania Syncope Convulsions Apoplexy & palsy—

Ambition when legitimately indulged in produces injury, but it is an infirmity of great minds & when once disappointed in its object renders its possessor liable to the encroachments of Mental & corporeal diseases—

I have seen that man whose Ambition excited him to lead the Army of his country to victy. when disappointed in his object loose entirely the energy of mind which before characterized his designs & speedily sunk into obscurity.

Before quitting the Subject I will mention one or two circumstances as causes of disease.

First The Venereal Appetite this when properly governed by reason, like the other institutions of Nature is productive of no harm

but when excited too early in life, when excessive-ly indulged in riper years, or when provoked by foreign stimuli in old age, it becomes the source of various disorders of the most melancholy kind,

The practice of Onanism independent of its immoral tendency injures the memory, debilitates the mind & body brings on Melancholly Insanity & other nervous affections as also Epilepsy & pulmonary consumption.

Of the Employment & Profession of Men, those are the most conducive to health, which are carried on in the open air, hence farmers & carpenters have always been remarkable for their good health — It is to the want of pure air in conjunction with causes above mentioned — the poor in many Manufacturing establishments are so subject to disease to which may be added the posture of the body & nature of the materials, The Scholar & devotee to the fine arts are from their exclusion from pure & fresh air subject to

many terrible affections while it is observed that the Physician & Lawyer whose business is carried on partly in the open air are peculiarly exempt from dis.ns & live to an old age.

Our amusements also become the source of injury to our health, our females who are more submissive to the dictates of fashion & of pleasure than men, are very liable from their thin dress & from the heated rooms in which they are amused, to Catarrhs Rheumatism & Consumption.

I have now finished my pathological discussions you may perceive that I have confined myself to the causes of dis.s in this I have deviated from the usual course, thinking it will be more clear & instructive to introduce the other parts when I am treating of particular diseases.

Medical Physiognomy.

Before entering on the particular consideration of diseases I intend to make some preliminary & general observations upon the means of ascertaining their existence as derived from various sources — this branch is termed Medical Physiognomy and is not the least instructive of all which have hitherto been considered.

Of all Men who have ever lived Hippocrates had the most profound knowledge of this subject. even at the present period his excellence has not been rivalled — his immediate discovery of the disease of Perdiccas by observing his countenance which had baffled most of the Grecian Phys.ns is alone sufficient to demonstrate his consummate accuracy

The term Physiognomy includes more than the mere appearance or expression of the countenance, but embraces the whole of the visible marks by which we can judge of the nature & state of the disease – The parts & the circumstances which demand our attention are the

Countenance The Tongue the Teeth the respiration, expectoration, the excrements the decubitus or posture & the appearance of the extremities.

First of the Countenance – There are several diseases the existance of which an experienced Phys.n can detect from inspecting the countenance, as Jaundice dropsy phthisis diarrhea several of the Exanthemata – pestilential fever in its advanced stage – Jaundice beside the yellowness of the skin has a peculiar dulness of the countenance bordering on moroseness, which characterizes the several diseases of the liver –

The Hectic countenance denoting phthisis has a circumscribed florid spot on

the cheek, a brightness of the tunica conjunctiva a sparkling vivid eye, the lips are of a lively ruby colour there is not much distress in the tice the disease is somewhat advanced, some flush sometimes appears in Peripneumony — in pestilential diseases there is a red muddy eye a contracted brow, a dusky redness of the skin, besides other appearances not to be easily described — In our winter Epidemic there was sometimes from the commencement (but generally in the advanced stages) there was a livid countenance more like bronze than of a dark or leaden hue, the face having a polished glazed appearance, was almost a certain prelude of death — When the countenance is much changed from health, danger is to be apprehended, most commonly a return to the natural state is favourable —

The Hippocratic face is well known, when completely formed there will be found a sharp

nose, hollow eyes, sunken temples, cold contracted ear, the labes being turned up, the skin hard dry & stretched, the colr of the face pale or of a dark livid or leaden appearance there are different degrees of this, but it is almost always a fatal symptom, It is less certainly as in diarrhoea, yet even here it is very bad, recoveries being very rare, the same is sometimes induced by Chol: Morbus in a few hours, but generally it is connected with old Chronic diseases, with it we usually find a curving of the nails of the fingers which is always a fatal sign, the lips hanging relaxed & cold are always ominous of danger - The appearance of the eyes are various. It says Hippocrates they avoid the light or weep involuntarily if they are drawn to one side, if one is smaller than the other, if they are red in the whites, have dark specks on them elevated or in continual motion, or protruded

or hollow, or squeled without brightness, all these are very ominous of danger — also we may add if there be a dilation of the pupil a rolling of the eye ~~brow~~ ball & a disposition to sleep with the eyes but partially closed, a contraction of the pupil is threatening — a dilated pupil indicates impression of the brain — a contracted one points out actual or approaching inflam^n. Sleeping with the eyes half closed arises from diseases of the Alf. canal, it often occurs in children from continued purging & is then not so serious, a florid countenance is a bad appearance in acute diseases & with contraction of the forehead indicates phrenzy — Eyes sparkling & fixed denotes that delirium is present or very near — Hippocrates says, when a patient sees every thing red, or as if sparks of fire were before his eyes hemorrhages are indicated — Involuntary weeping is said to be a bad symptom & voluntary weeping a

favourable one — An opposite state of the countenance is sometimes seen consisting in a Sarcastic Smile, the risus Sardonicus which is of bad import, it is supposed to indicate inflamm.ⁿ of the diaphragm it is a sign of delirium & is usually commenced with Inflamm.ⁿ of the stomach I have seen it in J. fever which is always accompanied with some gastric uneasiness —

2d. The Tongue, this Hippocrates S.d is of the same colour as the prevailing humours & therefore by it we can ascertain the state of the fluids — The pale tongue with a greenish or yellowish tinge he thought was owing to the prevalence of bile — Altho' we reject these notions of the humoral pathology yet there appears more meaning in this than in many of the present modern appearances —

The Tongue is certainly often an evidence of the state of the hepatic system as well

as of the alimentry canal —

The yellow or buffy tongue points out some gastric disease — The white tongue accompanies inflamatry diseases, especially of the chest, The livid dark chopped tongue denotes much danger, as also when it is raw, as if the cuticle had been removed this is often attended by the worst symptoms, a trembling tongue is a menacing symptom, especially when accompanied with sickness lassitude Cold sweats the black vomit &c — the natural appearance of the tongue in pestilential fevers, is indication of great danger, when it becomes clean after having become foul, moist after being dry, steady after trembling, these are very favourable symptoms,

There is a remarkable difference between the appearance of the tongue in the diseases of the Chest & in those of the digestive organs — when the lungs are diseased the tongue is clean even more so than is natural — but in the

other case it becomes loaded & incrusted with foul matters this enables us to distinguish the diseases of the two parts.

It is worthy of observation that in Hectic from abscess of the lungs or of any other part it is clean & polished, while in fevers of a similar type as Intermittts &c — It is uniformly altered in its appearance, this will often serve to discriminate the two kinds when other diagnostics fail —

3d The Teeth, If they are loaded with a foul viscid matter, of a yellowish greenish or dark colr — it is an unfavourable symptom, indicating a high degree of Typhus action or disturbance of the Chylopoetic viscera & brain, so also grinding the teeth unless the patient has been in the habit of it while in health, is generally the harbinger of delirium —

4th Respiration This when un-natural

in any manner is unfavourable, laborious respiration with heaving of the Shoulders denotes the utmost danger, quick respiration like the quick pulse is unpromising, Hippocrates says that in acute fever, the fever is

it is a bad sign — If frequent & small it denotes inflamn. in the breast, as we may see in peripneumony, as long as the inflamn. continues the respiration is frequent & confined, and hence we hail as a favourable omen the ability of making a full inspiration considering it as a proof of the diminution & entire subsidence of the Inflamn. unequal respiration with sighing is unfavourable, as pointing out a difficult & interrupted passage of blood through the lungs & that it is badly decarbonized.

Hippocrates says, that respiration of the worst kind when it is slow or far extended when oppressive when absence & hardly

visible & when made at low intermissions –

In Acute disease where the Stomach or lungs are affected hiccough is a dangerous symptom, It is not equally so in the Nervous or Typhus fever – In all cases where there is much un-natural motion of the alæ nasi the prognosis is very bad –

5th Expectoration discharged from the Lungs are usually auspicious, it is good when yellow in pleurisy, when tinged with blood & when respiration is heaving the danger is great, this was common in our winter Epidemics & was among the worst symptoms, but ordinarily a bloody expectoration in pleurisy is attended with no danger when the expectoration is light & frothy no essential relief is afforded in cases of oppressed lungs – pus in the discharge is always alarming as indicating an ~~alarming~~ abscess in the lungs, the criterion by which we can judge between pus & mucus will hereafter be pointed out –

6th Excrementi discharges these are faces urine & Perspiration, As regards faces Hippocrates remarked that when they are soft yellow of some consistence & of no bad odour, when they are proportioned to the ingesta & are discharged at regular & proper intervals they indicate that the System is healthy but there are many deviations,

1st when the Evacuations are watery it shows that there is great debility & relaxation, also where there is higher rification we have the same discharge altho' there is no inflammn.

2nd Lumpy Stools called Scybalous with slime & blood indicate high inflamn. as in Dysentery.

3d deep green yellow hard or tar colr. always denote the accumulation of bile in the intestines, the green & black indicate acidity in the stomach, the black colr. arising from the acid uniting with the soda of the bile, the green colr. arises from the action of air upon the discharge.

It is worthy of your recollection that it not

unfrequently happens that the Stools of Children which were first of a yellow colr on exposure to the air - pale ash colr. Stools arise from a deficiency of bile, when the excrements are partially mixed with the food, the digestion is imperfect or there is great irritation in the Alz. Canal the food being thrust forward before digestion is completed,

As regards the Urine it is much less attended to in modern times than it was formerly, much confidence was placed in it by Hippocrates, certainly considering how much it is affected by diseases it is very improperly overlooked -

By a late writer it has been shown that the Urine in dropsies is an unerring test of the States of that disease, why we should carefully attend to the alvine evacuations & neglect the urinary discharge is neither to be explained or vindicated - The antient cultivators of our art who were noted for their accurate & definite observations greatly attended to

the state of this evacuation.

1st The urine when in excess & when of a pallid appearance denotes great relaxation of the kidnies or a serious disturbance of the nervous system.

2nd When deficient in quantity it denotes dis^e or great irritation of the kidnies or an imperfect absorption – Strangury occurring at the commencement of acute diseases is a very inauspicious circumstance denoting high inflam^n of the urinary organs & bringing on that state of the system which Dr. Rush has called "suffocated excitement" but in the advanced stage it is very favourable, I have never known a case in which strangury spontaneously occurred but the patient recovered.

3d When urine is saccharine or has a milky appearance it indicates disorder of the stomach & chylopoetic viscera – It is to be regretted that it has not been more attended to, as the state of the urine is very

important, much can be learnt from it in gravelly complaints, as there are many dispositions in such cases of a very different character — Copious discharges of urine altho' favourable at the Crisis of fever are not always so, yet they indicate convalescence from Gout & Rheumatism, but these discharges are the evidence of the greatest danger in the diseases of the thorax & of the brain — Where you have a copious evacuation of pellucid urine prepare for a vast deal of danger & even for death.

I lately had a patient probably with Hydrocephalus who apparently was most well, but a gallon or two of urine was evacuated & in a few days Coma & death ensued — they do not however indicate much danger in the ordinary nervous affections as in Hysteria, this you should always bear in mind.

As regards perspiration our knowledge is more accurate & can be more relied on —

Hippocrates says, that a universal sweat in Crisis of acute diseases is always favourable but this is only the case when there remain the natural warmth & softness of the skin & some slight colour — Cold sweats & pallid surface are always alarming except in some nervous cases, the same may be said of partial sweats as when it occurs on the head & neck in long & obstinate attacks — If in an advanced stage these appearances are still more to be dreaded, a cold clammy forehead is of very dangerous import, some have considered an acid perspiration as favourable & a fœtid cadaverous discharge as indication of danger — I said that a general perspiration & a glow upon the skin are favourable in acute diseases, this is unquestionably the case as respects the mild fevers, but it

not uniformly so in Malignant fevers, Dr Rush observes that in certain cases of Yellow fever they were fatal Symptoms.

7th Decubitus or Posture. If the sick man can lie on one side only it is alarming when he cannot lie on either side it is worse. If he is restless tossing about his hands & feet he is in danger — If contrary to his custom in health, he lies on the belly it denotes either delirium or a severe pain of the bowels, the worst position is, when he lies on his back with his knees bent & falling to either side, with his mouth open & when he slides to the foot of the bed, these are generally fatal symptoms. The same may be observed when the patient is restless, is anxious to be moved from bed to bed or from one chamber to another.

Temperature, Cold wrists & warm hands are universally a bad symptom, Cold feet are alarming, but not so much so as cold hands,

they (cold feet) are constitutional with some persons & the enquiry therefore should always be made — A cold breath that is, when the expired air feels cool to the hand, is a most frightful symptom, the patient never recovers — Chillness continuing longer than usual at the commencement of fever denotes danger as also do intense sensations of heat in the advanced stages, especially if appearing to be internal, as in the stomach or bowels — Hippocrates says redness of the palms of the hand & feet is a bad omen in violent diseases, this observation is confirmed by what was noticed by many Physicians in our yellow fever — Dr Rush has recorded the fact I am sure says Hippocrates, that whoever in an acute fever of the lungs or of the brain attempts to catch motes flying in the air, to pull the down of the bed clothes, to pick at straws thread &c &c is in a bad & dying condition.

Lividness of the nails & fingers is a fatal

symptom, this I believe to be the case in an advanced stage of acute diseases as it shows a torpid circulation & an imperfect carbonization —

I lately had a case of in which the patient was by no means very dangerously ill, this livid appearance was seen, he grew worse rapidly & died in 3 days — I have always saw it the harbinger of death —

The VOICE an unusual sharpness & quickness of the voice is a bad omen, so also is very great change from the natural tone, a fierce answer from a Mild man observes Hippocrates is a bad symptom, to talk much when naturally taciturn & vice versa, are also unfavourable a trembling of the voice is indicative of danger & an entire loss of it is still worse.

A trembling of the tendons & subsultus tendinum is very unfavourable, it argues when slight much exhaustion & when considerable an alarming condition of the nervous system —

The condition of the Senses of the Sight I have already said much & will now only add, that a depraved vision is an alarming Symptom & when total blindness occurs, speedy death is the consequence this is chiefly in Hydrocephalus.

2d Deafness is scarcely less unfavourable in violent diseases, but in mild cases no harm follows its occurrence —

Tinitus aurium or a rumbling noise in the head &c — are bad — they impart a serious affection of the brain — The revival of hearing is generally a favourable omen, but Dr. Rush mentions some cases in which it was soon succeeded by death.

3d The Taste becoming vitiated or impaired is not favourable, when the patient has an increased desire for animal & rich food it is generally a bad sign — I lately had a case in one of the students who manifested this desire I thought he would have died, he however

recovered, at the close of a fever the return of the appetite & a desire for Tobacco in any form are promising signs.

4th Feeling & Sensibility from this same just indications can be made, an insensibility to heat Cold or other irritants are bad, a preternatural sensibility is not less so — the starting of the patient from slight causes, as opening & shutting the door, walking across the room &c — an intolerance of light are bad signs both of these occur in the nervous fever — A restoration of the sensibility is generally favourable as when the patient complains of pain & soreness in his limbs, of uneasiness in the back from lying & also when the parts which have been blistered become inflamed, It is also marked by a picking of the nose especially in Childn when a Child picks his nose it is an excellent symptom.

The Condition of the Mind, delirium is always bad in fevers, where there is a violent action, but is less dangerous when the patt is dull & comatose or when he mutters continually.

Partial wandering of the mind are dangerous, as shown by his taking no interest in the event of his disease, or in the welfare of his family friends &c — a contrary condition is favourable as shown by attending to his disease to what he is taking, by enquiries as to the health of his friends & relations by politeness to his phys.ns by enquiring after the news &c —. The mind becoming gloomy or forboding evil is a bad symptom, as the love of life is said to be one of the necessary stimuli by which life is preserved — a cross petulent temper & conduct are favourable, while mildness & an amicable behaviour sometimes presents a contrary behaviour —

The Condition of the Blood — The blood exhibits some signs on which we may depend there arise from its different coagulability — you may remember that it was assumed as a position by Mr Hewson that the force of the circulation decreased the disposition to coagulate was

proportionably lessened, this is what we would anticipate considering it as a vital process, but this is only the case in health — disease diminishes the resources of vitality & as the living powers of the arteries are diminished so also is the coagulation of the blood. the truth of this opinion is evinced by the state of the blood in disease.

1st Dissolved blood, here the several parts of the blood are mingled together, as if it had been beaten with a hard body, there is no tendency to a separation of the constituent parts, this occurs where there is great debility & is a dangerous symptom in all malignant fevers, It was observable in this City during our Summer & Winter Epidemics, I never witnessed a recovery after it occurred, it was still worse when it had the appearance of Molasses & Water — It was better where it was partially coagulated, but this never occurs but in reduced states of the System, It is seen also in a less degree in Scurvey and

other Cachectic disorders—

The Lancet should always be laid aside when this state of the blood is observable, while cordials & stimuli must be resorted to — that a different doctrine has been maintained I am fully aware, but my own experience as well as that of others go to prove the opinion I have advanced.

2d. when part of the crassamentum is dissolved in the serum, resembling the lotura carnium or washings of flesh resembling the serum in which the crassamentum has been agitated, It occurs in the last stages of all violent diseases & is a very untoward circumstance indicating the necessity of stimulants.

3d. The next appearance in point of danger is when the urine is of a clear reddish or greenish colour as often may be seen in our autumnal fevers, altho' it is dangerous, yet there are many instances of recovering after it has taken place, It is less alarming where the serum is yellow

& the crassamentum floating in it as takes place in our Mild bilious fevers —

4th where the blood is of a Scarlet Col.r and there is no seperation of its parts, by some this is considered as indicating the first degree of Morbid action & is often found where there is a phlogistic diathesis but it is also very generally observable in Old persons frequently in Young people & also in those who have been much heated by active exercise, It is to be noticed moreover in the forming stage of all the phlegmasiæ as pleurisy Rheumatism. If blood be taken at the commencement of Rheumatism it is not sizy, nor does it shew any disposition to seperate, & if another portion be taken at the interval of 4 or 6 hours it will be cupped & well seperated — the sizy coat is the most favourable as it generally denotes an open undisguised case of inflam.n & calls for V. S. &c — to the fullest extent — Exceptions

to this however do exist — The blood may put on this appearance in certain persons even in health, but such have always a hard corded pulse, also in pregnant women, Heberden has noticed it in malignant fevers, It was also observable in our winter Epidemic, indeed I have usually found it accompanying diseases of the pulmonary organs.

The Cupping of the blood is modified by many circumstances as the figure of the vessel upon the size of the orifice in the vein, if small it flows so slowly & the texture of the blood is so little affected that it is hardly sizy — The blood in different parts of the body is said to have a different appearance — It is stated that the blood flowing from one arm has this sizy appearance while that from the other arm has not — These examples show that the buffy coat is not to be considered as a certain sign of active inflamn. nor to be received exclusively as a guide in judging of the existing state of the patient. As affording the most correct intelligence of

the morbid states of the ~~patients~~ system I am next to consider

<u>The Pulse</u> This has been long respected but it was not correctly understood or regarded as a good prognostic prior to the discovery of the circulation of the blood — The pulse was cursorily noticed by Hippocrates who mentions it as an irregular throbbing which should be occasionally noticed —

Celsus many centuries later, advanced to a more correct knowledge of it, but so little was he acquainted with it, that he consid.d it as a very fallacious test, to Galen the ~~xxxxxx~~ credit is unquestionably due of first detecting its importance & describing its changes — This Physician noticed those minute variations & modifications with which we are now so familiar, but it is this very minuteness which affords the strongest objection to his work as it perplexes rather than guides us —

The Pulse as you well know has not been neglected in modern times, it has very constantly engaged

the attention & has been much elucidated by some of the ablest men in our profession. But as usual much difference of opinion has existed on this subject — By some the pulse is considered as the only just criterion by which we can judge of the state of the disease while others depricate it in this respect at best consider it as only a subordinate auxiliary & never to be regarded to the exclusion of those numerous which have already been detailed, as in all controversies the truth is probably with neither —

I shall first consider the Natural pulse & the causes by which it is influenced & then examine into its morbid & deranged condition —

In health the pulse is soft open vigorous free from every resistance, the strokes recurring at equal intervals but varied by many causes —

1st by age — by calculations it appears that the pulse at Birth is about 140 in the minute —

at the end of the 1st year at 120 — Do —

at close of the 3d year average at 90 —

It becomes gradually slower till the 12th year when it is at the adult standart which averages 75 — After the meridian of life it becomes slower & in old age 3 changes have occurred — It feels frequent, sometimes having but 40 strokes in the minute, & according to Haller it is somewhat ~~only~~ 20 — It is also fuller & stronger, and finally it is more irregular & intermitt.t —— These two last we should recollect in practice, that it is fuller & more vigorous, as when a similar pulse is perceptible, in children bleeding is necessary — remember also that it is irregular & intermitt.t, as otherwise we might be unnecessary alarmed —

2d The pulse is influenced by the Sex that of wom.n is quicker, it has been computed to be more frequent by 10 strokes in a minute, considering the greater mobility & irritability of the female system we might have anticipated this result, but judging from my own experience the difference is not so great, It is worthy of your recollection that certain states of females have great influence

on the Pulse, thus it is more active & full during pregnancy, the same occurs just before the men struat ~~dis~~ effort, at every occurrence of the catamenia there is something like a febrile paroxysm.

3d By Temperament the pulse is commonly more active & frequent in the sanguinous than in the cold & phlegmatic as they have more mobility & irritability resembling females.

4th By Size particularly as regards the height, the experiments of Dr Bryan Robinson show that in a man 6 feet in height the pulse is 10 strokes slower than in one of the ordinary stature, this is confirmed by Senac Obs — In dwarfs the pulse is from 90 to 110, in men much above 6 feet Haller states that the pulse rarely exceeds 50 or 55 —

5th The pulse is influenced by Position it is quicker in the erect posture much slower in the horizontal position & in a sitting position it is at a medium point — when lying on the back

it is 63 or 64 — Sitting it is 68 — in the erect position it is 75 — this is stated on the authority of B Robinson, It is important to remember this, as you otherwise may be deceived by feeling the pulse in these several positions.

6th By Sleep, as there is in this case an abstraction of stimuli which usually excites the body & mind we might expect some variation in the pulse, the difference is said to be several strokes, this has been denied by several authors & even by Haller. but I believe it to be correct as a general rule — when the pulse is quicker during sleep it is owing to the warmth of the room, or of the bed clothes, to having eat heartily a short time previously to dreams &c.

7th Darkness & light this is proved by the pulse being slower in a dark room & by its being accelerated upon the admission of light, particularly attend to this in febrile complaints in which the pulse can frequently be diminished by closing the shutters of the room —

8th by Motion — Motion of every description accelerates the pulse, no species of stimulation has so much effect, a person walking at the rate of 4 miles an hour has his pulse increased to 130 when running the increase is still greater.

9th Pulse is influenced by Diet. It is quicker after each meal, It is also affected by the nature of the food, animal food stimulates it more than vegetable food, wine more still & ardent spirits still more —

The pulse is reduced by abstinence but when carried to the extent of fasting debility is induced — there is an accumulation of excitability & the pulse is increased in frequency so also by medicines — 10th by Temperature The effects of heat are universally confessed even by sitting before a fire the pulse is increased by 8 or 10 strokes It is quicker also in summer than in winter, in warm than in cold climates — Haller states the pulse of the Laplander at 40 — while an Inhabitant

of the Torrid Zone has it at 100 — Cold is said to depress arterial action, this depends on the manner in which it is applied — If suddenly as by effusion or by bathing, it augments the vigour & velocity of the Pulse, if gradually it has a Sedative influence diminishing both its force and frequency —

11th by the Condition of the Mind — The mind has extensive influence over the whole body & particularly its dominion exercised over the arterial System — The Passions frequently disturb its regularity, thus some, as anger hope joy accelerate the Pulse, while others as grief fear depress it, conversation usually stimulates especially when lively, when carried on by ourselves or even when conducted by others, hence conversation in a sick room should be forbidden —

12th the time of the day, has much influence over the Pulse, the fact is universally admitted but writers are not agreed when the change

takes place — Cullen says, it increases at noon & again in the morning like the paroxysms in hectic fever — The pulse is generally weakest in the morning increases till mid-day then partially subsides & again increases at night.

It is well known that the pulse, varies at different times, perhaps owing to the food, to the state of the mind at these periods & to other causes acting at regular periods — But there is no doubt that it is quicker in some part of the 24 hours than at others, it is accelerated by an irritating cause but chiefly by fevers —

The pulse is accelerated by our Meals —

Senac & Haller affirm from experience that the pulse is much quickened by dinner, about 3 P.M. being more frequent than at one or two. —

Dr Robinson has been the most accurate observer and has drawn out tables shewing the variations during the day. —

It appears from this, that the pulse is slower

in the morning & quicker after meals in the morng & afternoon, this is confirmed by Hoffman, but recently it has been denied by a recent & ingenious writer who affirms that the pulse is quicker in the morng & and gradually declines at night, he goes further & maintains that the body is subject to a diurnal revolution & that by night every function is weakened especially digestion respiration & the circulation, besides experiments affords many collateral proofs, thus the Chemists have lately shown that respiration is more imperfect at night than in the morning, as less Carbonic acid is then given off he also asserts that digestion is imperfectly ~~employed~~ performed at the close of the day, as shown by all persons being more affected by supper than by any other meal — To the preceding causes which modify the pulse, may be added others, as arising out of particular Idiosyncracies, as some have a pulse always slow or quick slender or feeble, or irregular without

the supposition that the health is deranged. — I know a Gentn. whose pulse is never less than 100. On the contrary I have attended a Lady whose pulse whilst she was in health was only 40 — The hobbling Intermittn. pulse is by no means rare. The effect of all the causes which have been detai— led is to increase or diminish the vigour or ve locity of the pulse, but is attended by no alteration from a sound & natural condition Next I am to consider in its morbid states as referable to the distinguishing of disease —

As you know the vascular System is a whole or unit, intimately connected with every other part of the body by the bond of Sympathy, as it extends to every minute part of the structure it is manifest it must be sensible to every morbid external or internal impres— sion, hence every disorder of action whether in the arteries or in other parts is quickly detected by the pulse —

as it is so implicated by every disease the varieties of the pulse must be as numerous as the wrong actions of the System, thus by every febrile affection, the pulse is sometimes totally different from what it is in health. Considerations like this have led to an infinite multiplications of pulses, Galen had upwards of 100 & the number was still augmented by Salano & other French authors —

There is no doubt some foundation for a large portion of these but the distinctions are so slight, that I suspect the retention of them would rather embarrass than guide us in the treatment of diseases, certainly this knowledge can't be obtained by any attention to lectures, but if gained, it must be by close observation & by persevering labour — as regards practical utility I suspect the following will be sufficient.

The first pulse noticed by Galen is the Synocha this is full frequent tense, has some hardness & contraction, it occurs in the Synocha fever of Cullen

and in the phlegmasia particularly in Pleurisy & Rheumatism —

The Second is the Synochus this is very full round & vigorous & frequent — it is to be distinguished from the Synocha Pulse by being softer more open rounder & of a larger volume — It occurs in all diseases of moderate inflamm.— especially in our Autumnal fevers —

The 3d is the Synochula this is quick tense has some vibratory action is corded hard & elastic, It differs from the two preceding ones in quickness hardness & in being tense it is to be met with in Chronic Phlegmasia in Gout Rheumatism & Consumption — The 4th is the Typhoid this is very quick, has little tenseness, is of a very small contracted volume. It is apparent in most reduced states of the system where there is much irritation, as in hectic fever —
The hectic pulse is the best example of the Typhoid.

The 5th is the Typhus which is very weak

small quick tremulous & sometimes very easy compressed, It is perceived in typhus fever & hospital fevers
The preceding are the most common forms to be met with — It is of the first importance you should be acquainted with another variety of pulse — It occurs in a complicated condition of the system, is like the pulse of debility & may be confounded with it, but can be distinguished from it by —

1st Occurring only in the early stages of disease —

2nd It occurs only in Malignant or violent dis.s —

3d — It is always to be suspected in the Infantly. complaints of the Alv. Canal & sometimes in those of the brain —

4th It is commonly slower than the pulse of debility sometimes when the oppression is excessive it would be but 30 —

5th most generally it will be found to impart to the finger a tense or a jerking sensation, or it intermitts or hobbily, or has some wide deviation from the healthy standard.

as it is a matter of great importance to you to understand correctly the indications of the pulse I will lay down a few directions by which you may be guided in examining its different states.

1st Never in dangerous cases feel the pulse on first entering the room – the sight of the Phys.n often accelerates or alters the pulse so that no just information can be obtained.

2nd Always apply more than one finger over the Art.y the breadth of surface by which we touch enlarges the surface of sensation & thus a more accurate impression is made.

3d Never precipitately make your mind in Critical cases but feel again & again, and often for 10 or 15 minutes at a time.

4th Examine the pulse in both arms as there will often be found a marked difference between them – 5th Before feeling the pulse, be careful that the arm is in an easy posture &

& that it is entirely free from pressure of all kind. After all however the pulse will sometimes deceive us, as sometimes the artery does not sympathize with the general or local dis.^e present, or from other causes natural or acquired. Such cases generally occur in the diseas.^e of the Alg. Canal or of the brain – but these deceptions do not often happen. On the whole the pulse is the surest indication we possess, like every other, it is subject occasionally to variations & fluctuation which detract from its importance or weaken our faith in it, but on this account we must not abandon it or trust to signs more precarious & always less distinct. In all Critical Cases consult every indication as afforded by the countenance, the tongue, the pulse the excrements, the expectoration respiration &c &c –

Poisons.

Vegetable poisons. these are to be regarded as secretions of the plants answering some purpose in their oeconomy of which we are ignorant, we can not however doubt of their utility, most the least plausible of the many suppositions is, that they preserve them from devouring insects or afford food for Parasites, more probable however their chief use is to afford remedies for our diseases —

As no class of Medc. is more useful than the vegetable poisons, they are much more numerous than the animal poisons & I shall therefore groupe them together — Many are afforded by the plants of our own & of other temperate countries but many more by those of the torrid zone —

The number & poisonous qualities of the plants increase with the temperature a great degree of heat appearing to be necessary for the developement of the more energetic poisons —

Travellers on the Orinoko assert that the poison of the is so very violent that the smallest particle will instantly kill, the blood does not coagulate nor the muscles contract.

The Manarilla of the W. Indies is so active that the dew falling from its leaves is said to inflame & vesicate the skin & the exhalations immediately kill.

The Upas Tree of the E. Indies has been celebrated by the poets & been made the foundation of many extravagant fictions.

Dr Horsefield found that the Ourhor in the Island of Java possesses properties which has given rise to these fictions, Its sap resembles a milky fluid, any minute portion of which applied to a wound will bring on a train of distressing symptoms & finally death.

There is naturally an exhalation from it, but when cut down there arises from the decomposition of the milky sap exhalations, which fill the atmosphere for some distance & are of a malignant character so that they will vesicate the skin, induce

fever & sometimes death — Not entirely dissimilar is the Ca..... nut, the history of this exemplifies the power of the same plant to secrete some parts which are inocent while others are very poisonous — thus the Kernel of this is esculent while the shell is poisonous by a slight heat, as that of the hand, vapours will arise from the nuts, which will induce an Erysepelaus inflammⁿ — We have something similar to this in our own country in the Rhus radicans & Rhus nut vernix exhalations from which will often bring on extensive eruptions.

There are many other vegetable poisons which I cannot now notice as Opium Cicuta Stramonium &c &c —

The mineral poisons are very numerous such as the preparation of Arsenic Copper Mercury, the Mineral acids in concentrated State, each of which if they do

not induce death immediately bring on a train of distressing & morbid effects, less alarming in appearance but almost equally injurious are the effects of Lead in inducing that severe complaint the Colica Pictonum, which commences in violent pain and terminates frequently in palsy and death.

I must say a few words of

Aerial Poisons these might comprehend all the foreign or adventitious articles which contaminate the atmosphere but they are usually confined to the gases, how they are so destructive has been disputed. —

Goodwin thinks they act only negatively by the ~~access~~ absence of oxygen, this is erroneous as Carbonic acid gas for instance has certainly a positive operation, facts prove

1st that animals die sooner in fixed air, those in Vacuo or when a ligature is tied round the trachea.

2d. that Frogs which can remain without air under water for a long time, die immediately in this gas.

3d When the gas is dissolved in water Fishes are destroyed by it —

(see Orfilla on Poisons)

Thus have I detailed some of the Causes of disease the review of them will show, by what a frail tenure we maintain our existance.

Life is indeed a constant victory over disease.

The Sea, air, and Earth, our employments, Our passions and even our Amusements conspire for our destruction.

The Moralist & the divine have often expressed their surprize, that we should continue life from contemplating the delicacy & frail structures of our bodies. how much more would they be astonished where they to be informed of the vast number of dis.s

and of the infinite variety of causes by which they are induced.

That MAN does ~~not~~ exist under such circumstances is the highest compliment that can be paid to the resources of our noble profession which furnishes us with means to resist the influence of so many injuries and triumph over existing disease.

It should also afford us the greatest incentive to active & persevering exertion, that we may render our profession still more respectable and still more useful.

Practice of Physic.

At this early stage the Question arises, "How are the different diseases to be arranged?" — This has exercised the ingenuity of various writers who observing the natural classification in other subjects have attempted systematically to arrange the morbid conditions of the body, this forms the division of nosology — —

Altho' a friend to Nosology, I am on no account satisfied with the arrangements which have been proposed; Altho' they all have some merits, yet they are accompanied with many defects considered in every view.

Cullen's is the best of all those which have been promulgated at his period — aware of the imperfections of preceding attempts, that bold innovator Dr. Brown, raised a vehement opposition to all nosological arrangement, he made the

division extremely simple, dividing diseases only as they related to the intensity of Excitement, thus forming only two divisions; Sthenic & Asthenic according to the degree of strength in the System, notwithstanding the strong claims which he made to originality, yet his pretensions are very slender These opinions were first promulgated by the Medical Methodists as they were called.

It is not unknown to you that our own School denying the diversified nature of dis.s has attempted rather too intemperately to put down all Nosological distinctions — No one is more sensible than my self of the defects of the present arrangements of dis.s Yet I would not by any means reject the whole on this acc.t even the very worst is of some use, as it introduces some order & perspicuity into our Science & enables us to classify facts.

"What is the best mode of systematizing dis.s is doubtful?" — All acknowledge, alleath

tacidly, the necessity of some arrangement, by adapting the names &c of systematical writers —
The division into classes, orders, genera, species is altogether artificial & I will not load your memories by recapitulating the whole of them.

I would arrange diseases as they present themselves in the various systems of the body, that is, in parts having a similarity of structure & uses; I am sensible that this has like others, many defects, but on the whole after much reflection it appears to me to be the best, the most simple & tending to the most practical utility, limiting the term system to parts having the same structure & uses; I shall consider dis.s as affecting the following system.

1st The Circulatory comprising the heart & blood vessels.
2d the Digestive, relating chiefly to the Dig. Canal.
3 the Respiratory regarding the pulmonary organs.
4th the Absorbent comprising the lacteals & lymphatics.
5th the Secretory comprehending the Glands.
6th the Sensitive including the brain nerves & spinal marrow —

7th The Muscular, comprehending the Muscles & Tendons, & aponeuroses ligaments &c. — —

8th Cutaneous as regards the whole surface of the body.

9th Osseous comprehend g. the bones & their appurtenances &

10th The Generative which includes the organs of generation in both sexes.

It will be very easy under these to comprise all the dis.s to which the body is liable, but I will follow the plan proposed without reference to particular alliance or affinities & which it would be difficult to determine & tho' rejecting the artificial arrangements of dis.s I will retain the names, as they are sufficiently expressive, are universally received & as no advantage but much inconvenience results in changing the Nomenclature of any disease —

I now proceed to the consideration of diseases affecting the Circulating System, and first of Fevers.

Circulating System

Fevers.

As these are perhaps the most common diseases we shall meet with & as well illustrating general principles, I will treat of these more at large & more minutely than other subjects. — "What is the Nature of Fever?"

Ever since the dawn of Medl. Science this question has been proposed, but yet remains unanswered.

Fevers are so numerous, diversified & fluctuating; so much under the influence of causes by which they are modified, & so frequently do they shift & change their guize that no description is applicable to the whole. — Dr Cullen whose definition is generally received says, "That fevers manifest after some degree of shivering, an increase of heat & an increased frequency of the pulse, with an interruption & disorder of several functions, particularly some diminution of strength in the animal functions." Altho' this is very correct, yet there is no one of these

which is always present & may be considered as pathognomic - that heat is to be considered in this light, no one maintains, the senses are no criterion to judge of the degree of temperature, the feelings are very delusive, When actually very warm the patient will feel Cold, and vice versa - It is also by no means preceded by Chills or Shivering - Indeed (except) in some particular forms, this is a very rare occurrence.

The Pulse exhibits every variety of action, but is generally preter naturally frequent - to this there are many exceptions, It is also often increased by exercise & various other causes

Upon the whole, no one symptom is to be considered as always present & as pathognomic we must consider the whole assemblage at one view

Fevers have been divided into Intermitting Remitting and Continued, and first of the Intermitting fever,

Intermitting Fever

Consists of a succession of paroxysms between which there is a complete ~~succession~~ cessation of the febrile symptoms or apyrexia — These have been divided into Quotidians Tertians & Quartans according to the interval between the paroxysms.

Of each of these Nosologists have made a great many subdivisions & have also added many others which have longer intervals as of several days & even months — Whether such cases have ever occurred I will not affirm or deny, but observe, that at any rate they are extremely rare & of no service.

The primary divisions, three in number is all that you need recollect, of those the Tertian is the most common & the easiest to be cured.

The Quotidian is the next in both of these respects, and the Quartan is more rare & always difficult & tedious in the cure —

The two former usually appear in the Spring, the last in Autumn towards the close —

Cullen states, that the Quartan is the most common, this has been the case no doubt with him, but it is contrary to the experience of most practitioners in Europe &c – and altogether to experience in this Country where the quartan is a very rare occurrence & only arising from protracted or neglected tertians. each paroxysm of an Intermitting fever consists of a Cold hot & sweating stage, the symptoms of these are generally known to you —

The Cold Stage is preceded by langour & sluggishness with yawning & stretching – Some little nausea, the face becomes pale, the features shrink the skin becomes constricted, in a short time these symptoms are succeeded by rigours, pains in the head, loins & extremities, The respiration becomes disturbed it is short & sometimes laborious, the pulse is small & sometimes very irregular, there is often at this time a copious discharge of limpid urine, the Patt. becomes comatose often to an alarming degree & even has a tendency

to apoplexy in some cases – This state of things lasts for 1 or 2 hours, when the heat spreads over the whole body the face becomes red, there is a throbbing in the temples pain in the head, restlessness & a tendency to delirium. The pulse is strong, voluminous & vehement – After some time a slight moisture appears on the forehead which gradually increases over the body & the sweating becomes profuse; the heat & thirst abating & the functions returning to their healthy state. This is a general account of the regular & most important symptoms but you will see in authors others added & also some anomalies stated – Cleghorn & Senac mentions cases in which the cold stage was entirely wanting. The same has been observed by some authors of the hot stage, also that in some cases the hot precedes the cold stages, to this has been added by Jackson that the paroxysm goes off by urine & by stool without any moisture on the skin – Another irregularity in the attack of an intermitting fever is, that it is sometimes located in one part

of the body only, as in a limb which will be affected by the symptoms of the 3 stages of the paroxysm, I have known it seated in the eyes, which every other day would be attended with pain which would gradually subside, this was cured by the remedies for fever - I have lately been called to a Lady who was every other day attacked by a severe pain in the lower part of the Abdomen, as she came from a Miasmatic country & had been subject to an Intermittent fever, it was suspected that this periodical return of pain depended upon some disposition of the constitution for this disease. Fowlers Solution was directed & she recovered (Dec.n 1817)

Dr Rush was very much condemned for advancing this opinion, that the fever existed in the eyes, yet I believe he never advanced one that was better founded.

I shall have occasion to notice some curious facts of this nature in my course, at present

you may remember from what has been said, how exceedingly deceptive the attack of fever is, in many cases - and how much attention is required to treat certain diseases apparently well marked.

As to the CAUSES of Intermittents much controversy has existed, this has in a great measure subsided & it is generally admitted that they are produced by marsh exhalations —

Lancisi was the first who maintained this & his opinion has been confirmed by succeeding observations made in every country — As to the precise nature of these Miasmata little is known, they appear to arise from the putrifaction of animal & vegetable matter —

Fevers often arise where no miasmata can be supposed to exist, but the distance to which they can be carried by the winds should be taken into the account.

But altho' the effect of Miasmata is sufficiently well established, yet there are other

causes which contribute to the production of fever,

Whatever debilitates the system as meagre diet, fatigue, excessive evacuations - as also Cold, especially when enjoined with moisture, as in the wet Clothes, exposure to rain, damp rooms, damp beds &c — — It has been said that contagion may act as a cause, this has been asserted so universally, that we cannot wholly doubt it, but where any such cause is manifest it must be when a Typhus action is formed as in hospitals Camps Jails &c —

Having finished our observations on the Theoretical parts of fever we come to treat of the Management of Intermitt.t fever —

This naturally presents itself to us under 2 heads —

1st. The Treatment during the Paroxysm &

2ndly, the Treatment during the interval or apyrexia.

Following the indications pointed out by the dis.e we sedulously imitate nature in our Treatm.t

and endeavour to excite perspiration – Called to a pat.t in the Cold stage of an Intermitt.t we should immediately put him into a warm bed, direct topical applications of warm substances to his extremities & abdomen, as warm bricks, bottles filled with warm water &c. also we would give him some warm drinks especially the herb teas, or where some slight stimulus is required Wine Whey – Many Pract.rs are very much attached to the use of Opium in the Cold stage, this was originally introduced by Dr. Trotter who give it in the form of Laud.m gtts XXX of which would generally arrest the progress of the Paroxysm – To the efficacy of which I would bear the amplest testimony – The Opium produces the most agreeable effects, the dose of Dr Trotter is generally sufficient, but sometimes it is necessary to increase it to 3 or 4 times the quantity – The immediate effects are to quiet to rigours, to diffuse a gentle warmth & moisture over the whole body, & to relieve the pain in the head & extremities –

20 years ago the application of tourniquets to an arm & leg on the opposite sides was recommended by Dr. Kellie — The modus Operandi of this may be easily explained by the blood in this manner being collected in the heart & large Arteries, a greater resistance was given to the action of these organs and their power & force was thus increased, by which the hot stage was induced, practice however does not confirm this method which "a priori" seems so probable. I have seen it tried several times in the hospitable in Edinburgh, but with no advantage whatever — Not very long ago Dr Kellie published again & very strongly recommended this plan — This is another proof of the fact that the same remedy in different hands will produce very opposite effects — (when the Cold stages is very violent & menacing dangerous consequences, the best remedy is, an Emetic which usually affords relief during its operation)

Emetics have been strongly recommended

in the Cold stage, that they are sometimes useful there can be no doubt by inducing action in the system & diminishing the symptoms of the Cold stage, but it is always an unpleasant remedy & should be had recourse to only on particular cases—

During the hot stage the indications are to remove the irritations which may keep it up & to induce perspiration — The irritation may arise from bile on the Stomach, vomiting is here clearly indicated & should be excited, The necessity is often superceded by Spontaneous vomiting in which case all that is to be done is, to facilitate it, by the free use of warm water, of warm teas &c.

To fulfil the Second indication, we trust to diaphoretics — The European writers employed James's Powders, but in this country altho' it is an important medicine, yet it cannot be had, We employ the several preparations

of Antimony especially small doses of the Pul: Tart:

In the Country & often in the City also, we employ with this view, the Eupatorium Perfoliatum which is one of the most certain & powerful diaphoretics we possess & is found to be very effectual – It is given in Infusion — Many Physicians, especially those in warm Climates employ Opium in the hot fit — To Dr Lind we are indebted for this plan – he observes, that a solution of the paroxysm takes place that the system is prepared for the subsequent employment of the bark & also that it prevents congestions of the viscera, with their consequences dropsy, schirrus &c — Notwithstanding the authorities by which it is supported, I would not recommend this practice to you, indeed by this respectable recommendation, I have employed Opium under such circumstances, contrary to my theoretical ~~principles~~ opinions of its

operation, But in every instance the fever was decidedly increased & protracted & in the pain in the head was rendered more distressing — It is hard to doubt the testimony of Dr Lind & it may perhaps be useful in warm Countries but certainly it is not in this place — where I employed Opium under those circumstances I combined it with Antimony or with Ipecac: in the form of Dover's powder, by this its heating power was abated — Diaphoresis is also often excited with great advantage by the Spts, Mindereri ℥ss is given — to be repeated if necessary, The advantages which it possesses are,

1st That the perspiration is more prompt & Complete, and

2nd It is always certain in its effects — It is also grateful to the Stomach & will often be retained when others are rejected —

This practice will answer in ordinary cases, but sometimes the fever has more

of an inflamty. type & demands other remedies.
This is especially the case in the spring of the year and also during our inflamty. Epidemics; But this state can be determined by corresponding symptoms — There is a strong full pulse a flushed countenance, laborious perspiration local pain especially in the head & sides —

In these cases the Lancet is not to be spared, Bleeding is to be employed, the Alv. Canal is to be freely evacuated either by Emetics or by Mercurial Purges, Mild diaphoretics are at the same time to be employed as the Spts Minderere just mentioned, or the Antimonial wine with the Sweet Spts of Nitre.

Sometimes Intermittts have a different type approaching to a Typhus form, this is sometimes seen in Hospitals &c — or during the prevalence of malignant Epidemics a different Treatment here is required, the paroxysm is now to be managed by Cordials

by stimulating diaphoretics & by all the auxillary means by which we can improve the tone of the System.

The Treatment during the Apyrexia or Interval may be considered under two heads, those that are to be employed during the entire intermission & those employed on the approach of the Paroxysm —

To meet the first indication, the Peruvian Bark is the best remedy — It has maintained its superiority to every other, and has outlived the many theories which have at various times been formed to account for its operation. The Rules to be observed in its administration are now generally agreed upon, altho' on this point there have been great disputes — It was formerly supposed, that the fever should be allowed to progress for some time before the Bark was given, that the morbific influence might be expelled. —

This was the opinion of Boerhaave van Sweiten & Sydenham – at the present time it is given immediately – the earlier the more speedy will be the cure – Some have maintained that it is not necessary to attend to the condition of the Alv. Canal, or prepare the System generally previously to the Exhibition of the Bark. This however is not the common opinion among practitioners, but as a general rule you should evacuate the Stomach by puking, and the intestines by purging / The Bark may & very often does succeed by itself without any previous evacuation, but as a general rule it is hazardous to proceed on this plan ~~by~~ without an Emetic or Mercurial purge, all irritating & foul accumulations are Removed and the System rendered infinitely more susceptible to the operation of other Medicines, These are performed by the Tartar Emetic & by Calomel, the vomiting has lately given way in a great measure to the Merc.l purge,

this is often very well, but sometimes Emetics are not to be dispensed with, as they are not only evacuants, but also by exciting a powerful action in the stomach, thus breaking down the chain of perverted associations on which depends the regular return of this and other periodical diseases. Of the efficacy of Emetics in such cases my own experience would afford many examples, Besides these Venesection is occasionally most imperiously demanded & should always be employed in the commencement of the Inflamty. cases, without it the Bark is usually rejected by the irritable Stomach, or if retained aggravates the disease, I therefore never, no never, administer the Bark, until the system is thus prepared for its reception & I am persuaded, that in this manner, the Cinchona would soon become deserving of its antient appellation of being a Specific for the cure of Intermitting fevers.

Sometimes Intermitts. are accompanied with

visceral obstructions, in such cases the Bark has been condemned — On this subject Dr Cullen has made the following observations, "That there may be such cases he says I cannot determine, but it would be dangerous to admit a general rule on this subject, I am convinced that it is in the Cold Stages of fever that accumulations of blood take place in the liver & spleen, and that these accumulations are increased by every repetition of the paroxysm, —

The question has several times occurred to me in the case of Persons subject to frequent attacks of Intermittents & who had tumours & indurations remaining in the hypochondria & in this situation having a return of the fever — In acute cases I have freely employed the Bark and never found it to increase these tumours, but by avoiding it & admitting the repetition of the paroxysms, disorders where brought on which often proved fatal". So much for Dr Cullen, I think the question may be easily adjusted by

the following Rules — When there is no inflamty. action I would not hesitate to use the bark — but when there is pain in the sides with an active pulse it is eminently mischevious — I trust to Blisters & a slight Salivation, when there is much fever & pain, then V. S. often to be added to the Salivation — This Treatment will often be effectual in curing both the Intermitting fever & the obstructions — At one time it was much disputed whether the Bark should be given immediately before the Paroxysm, Dr Cullen thought it should, in this I think he is wrong, as instead of preventing the paroxysm, it increased the fever and the usual distress at the stomach — Some have gone still further than Dr. Cullen, among whom is Dr. Clarke, who recommends the Bark during the whole of the Paroxysm — This I have never imitated, because when I have prescribed it near the time of accession I have always found it injurious

It is now a rule among the ablest practr.s that when ever there is the slightest indication of an approaching paroxysm to discontinue the bark — It is given in substance with milk wine brandy &c. the former is the most pleasant, the dose is ℥j or ℥ij repeated as often as the stomach will bear it, till an ℥j is given during the interval of a tertian fever? — In the W. Indies it is customary to give ℥j in the morning & one dose & no more through the day, I have known one case of a similar nature in this City, in which it was successful when ineffectual in the usual manner, some persons cannot take the Bark in substance in the most minute doses, it may be given in infusion or decoction with cinnamon orange peal, fennel seed or what is the best with Serpent: Virgin: which renders it much more pleasant & it is true that these combinations are often effectual when the bark by itself is useless, — When the

Bark

Bark purges, small doses of Opium should be added when it renders the bowels constipated — a little Rhubarb is to be added, when there is a quantity of acid on the Stomach the Bark is rejected —

Other — veg: & min: Alkalies & Magnesia should be administered as corrections. Some of the English practrs maintain, that magnesia increases the power of the bark but this can only be by rendering the Stomach more fit for its reception. Altho' by the means above mentioned the due administration of the bark may be usually accomplished, yet there are some persons who cannot take it in any form. The Alm: Canal is so irritable, that it is immediately rejected either by vomiting or carried off by the intestines before it can produce the desired effect — It has been usual in such cases to administer it in the form of Glysters. I have employed it in this way only in the case of Children as Adults will not submit to the operation as often as is necessary — It is possible that I may have employed it with some advantage, but I can not

say, that administered in this way, it is capable of arresting an Intermittent or indeed any other dis.e — Another objection to its use in this way is, that the rectum becomes so irritable from the frequent introduction of the pipe, that the bark cannot be retained for any time, when used in this way ℥ij or ℥iij of the powder are to be entangled in a thick Muc: of Gum- in Starch in a decoction of flax-seed or in other mucilages, the quantity should be as small as possible, that it may not be rejected, it is usual also to add a little Laud.m —

The Cinchona has also been employed as an external application in different modes, a Cataplasm of it, has been applied to the Stomach & other parts, I have never employed any of these devices, nor have I any confidence in them in curing fever the only cases in which they are useful are, when there is violent vomiting in pestilential fevers or in Chol. Morbus, here a Cataplasm of the bark is eminently useful

Baths of a strong

Baths of a strong infusion or decoction have been used both generally & locally, the emersion of the feet in this infusion in fever, has been said to be useful, I have employed the general bath not however of Cinchona but of the bark of the large black Oak with efficacy in Childn. It has been recommended in the dry state, Dr Darwin sprinkles the bed clothes very well with it, but it requires a great stretch of credulity to rely on his boasted cures in this way, It is true however in another way it has some advantage & that is the Bark Jacket in which it is quilted under the lining, but the comparative effects of this is very feeble & not to be used in violent cases but in very delicate womn & in Children it is no doubt useful in a few cases.

The Modus Operandi in all those external applications is very easy of explanation.

The Tonic impression on the Skin is propagated to the Stomach & by strengthening & invigorating

that organ prevent the rising of the various morbid affections depending on it, among the chief of which is the Intermitting fever — After all the Bark thus employed very generally fails.

The next Medicine in point of efficacy to the Bark is the Serpentaria Virginia this was long ago prescribed by Sydenham with wine, It was a general rule with him, that when wine was indicated to give the Serpentaria with it —

Whether the Serpentaria is competent by itself to the cure of Intermitt. fevers in their confirmed state, I will not decide, with Bark however a cure is often accomplished when the Bark "per se" has been altogether useless, there can be no doubt of its efficacy in this combination — and there is one preparation which has been much used which I recommend to you, its powers are well ascertained & acknowledged —

℞

℞ Pulv: Cincho: ℥ss
Pulv. Rad. Serpent.ª ʒi
Carb: Sod: — ʒss, Mis et div, in dose IV one to be given four times a day. why this should possess should extraordinary powers cannot be determined, we only know that comb.ᵗ of Med.ᵉ often prove useful when each by themselves have little effect — This preparation has been often employed & has again & again succeeded when others have entirely failed. — I recommend it to you with the greatest confidence —

Of the Remedies supplied by our own Country. The Eupatoreum Perfoliatum is really an extraordinary medicine & is of great value in fevers, by proper management it will act as a diaphoretic diuretic Emetic & Tonic — By its Tonic & diaphoretic powers it meets many indications, especially in Intermitt.ᵗˢ — It can be exhibited in all the stages of the

paroxysm & has a decided superiority over all other remedies, the best mode of exhibiting it is, when a tonic impression is demanded is in powder or in a Cold decoction, made as strong as possible, when given warm it looses its tonic powers & acts as a diaphoretic or diuretic — I have employed it very frequently & often by it alone have succeeded in obstinate cases, much other testimony might be brought forward, but I will only observe that Dr. Hosack of N. York has lately informed me, that he trusts to it almost entirely.

The Eupatorium perfoliatum or Common Boneset is powerful, but is useful as a diaphoretic; the Eupatorium is given in powder or decoction, the dose of the former is grs XX or ℥ss- & of the decoction ℥ij every hour or 2 hours.

The Chironia angularis is another Med.e of considerable efficacy, it is given during every part of a paroxysm or during the

intermission & is on that account superior to the Bark - in some cases also it will remain on the Stomach when the bark will not - It is a tonic & diaphoretic, it is much used by the country practrs & in this City we have reason to be satisfied with its efficacy. a strong infusion is made & ℥viij is given as often as the Stomach will bear it.

The Cornus Florida is often a good substitute for the bark it is given in powder, in infusion & decoction - The powder is best in doses similar to the Peruv. Bark, The evidence in its favour is very conclusive & satisfactory.

The Prunus virginia, of this I have no exp.ce in the cure of Intermittts Dr Barton recommends it very highly & it is much used by our Country practrs.

The Prunus verticillatus or Black Alder has been tried, it grows in Marshy wet places & has been highly recommended, it is employed

in decoction in similar doses with the Peruv. Bk. the Bark of the Root is the part used.

The several species of the Oak have been much employed, the bark of the white Oak is very similar in its Chemical properties to the Cinchona but it is inferior to the Bark of the black & also to that of the Chesnut Oak — These have been in some instances effectual & operate very much like the Peruv. Bark —

Every species of the Willow possesses some valuable properties as regards Intermitt.t fevers — Some experiments which I instituted in the Alms house on the Comm.n willow proved it to be very useful, I gave it in decoction as much as the patient would drink — It has been well recom.d in England & on the continent of Europe, Wilkinson & others speak highly in its favour —

The Liriodendron Tulipefera Dr Rush used this very much & consid.d it as next to the Peruv Bark, many have employed it since & with

contradictory results - It is still much used - Professor Barton recommended it, It is given in decoction & in substance the latter appears to be the best —

The Remedies which I have mentioned for Int.ts are the products of our own Country, I do not pretend that they have all high powers, but you should be acquainted with them as they are indigenous & easy of access, so that they can be employed on any emergency —

Of articles which are procured from abroad.

The 1st is the Angustura It is not above 20 or 25 years since this was introduced into practice & recommended with great confidence, It has since been very much neglected but within the last year appearing to be again employed with success by the English — In this City it has been much used in those cases of irritable stomach & bowels where the Cinchona cannot be employed — It is highly Aromatic Cordial and Astringent — and is therefore

well adapted to those cases – It is given in powder in fusion & decoction the dose of the former is grs XX or XXX –

The Swietenia Febrifuga has been recommended by Dr. Mosburg, his observations has not yet been confirmed it is very like the Angustura.

The Cinchona – & Cinchona Carribaea have been employed I have not found them of any use.

The Quassia is one of the most grateful bitters we possess I have used it with some success in mild cases but it is not proper for confirmed Int.ts.

The Gum Kino This was introduced originally by John Fothergill of London, he found it so efficacious as to supercede the Peruv. Bark, It has been employed to a considerable extent in this City, & the result appears to be, that by itself it is a feeble remedy & often fails in curing the dis.e when given in comb.n it is among the most powerful & effectual remedies as in the following formula, ℞ Gum Kino ʒij
Rad. Gent. ℥ss
Opii — grs ij or iij M. et div. in

ch X or Xij one every 2 or 3 hours.

It is useful in Intermittts attended with bowel complaints — Carbon or Charcoal has very recently been recommended by very strong authority — Dr Colbert Physn to the English forces in the Mediterrn has lately published a paper on this subject, he says, that being at Sicily — Dr Calcarno of Palermo in that Island informed me that Charcoal given with an acid was very useful in Intermittts fevers, upon his authority I was induced to try it in an obstinate ague in my own hospital & succeeded in curing it, in my second attempt not understanding what effect the acid would have, I omitted it, & found that the Charcoal by itself was equally efficacious, from my subsequent experience I think that it is fully equal to the Peruv. Bark, it destroys the disagreeable taste in the mouth allays nausea & sickness, stops vomiting when it has come on, increases the appetite & promotes digestion — The constitution appears to be

benefitted by its use, it is said to prevent the recurrence of dysentery & also of fevers.

In using the Char Coal I have not paid much attention to the wood from which it has been made, but always make a selection of the best charred pieces: some months after this publication Dr. Chalbert again stated his further experience, "From my being obliged (says he) to change my situation I have not been able to prosecute my experiments with the Char Coal, having however returned to Sicily Dr— who first directed my attention to the Char coal states that he has succeeded in numerous other cases, in one case of a double tertian he gave ʒj q.s. h̄— and cured his patient.

In 5 other cases, four were cured by the time ʒij & a half were taken, a dram being given every hour during the intermission— In the other case ʒiij not proving sufficient, the Peruv. Bark was given with immediate benefit,

a pupil

a pupil of this Gentlemans has cured 8 Cases, by the Char Coal — besides this, it soon became so popular, that the Inhabitants of the Island employed it frequently without the advise of a physician and with great succeed. If one half of this is true it will prove a valuable addition to our Materia Medica —

The Carbon has been much used lately in this City, & in our public institutions I understand with advantage, I have not employed it to a great extent, but from what I have seen it is well entitled to our confidence —

One of the Gentn. of the Class has written a Thesis on it, in which from his own observations & from communications made to him, he concludes that it is very efficacious, frequently succeeding where the bark & arsenic had failed — It is particularly applicable to those cases in which dysentery prevails —

Of late Sulphur has been recomd. About 40 yrs.

ago Dr Granger in the Island of Java employd it with Ardent Spirits - I formerly attribited all the advantages more to the Spts than to the Sulphur but my experience has taught me, that the Sulph by itself is a very excellent Medc — It is much employed among the poor of our City, especially in the skirts of it with great effect, these persons trust their fevers entirely to it & are very generally cured, I do not think that the addition of Spts is of any advantage, in Milk it is equal by effectual —

Much has lately been said by Dr. Monro on the effects of the blue vitriol, he states that with it he has succeeded in some very obstinate cases in the British Army while in Holland - whether it is useful to the extent mentioned by Dr. Monro I cannot decide, It is most efficacious in old obstinate cases it is given with the Bark as in the following formula

℞ Sulph Cupri grs 18
Ext. Cincho - ʒ ss - or what

is more convenient gts XXXij M. et div. in Sol XVj — one to be taken every 3 or 4 hours.

The Cuprum Ammoniarum has been suggested — as this has proved serviceable in Epilepsy & other diseases observing periodical periods, it is probable that it may prove useful in fevers, for the same reason the Green vitriol may also be tried —

The Sulphate of Alumine is highly esteemed, Dr. Cullen has used it, he gives it with Nutmeg or some other aromatic, it is often very offensive to the Stomach & can not be employed, Dr Lind thinks it superior to all, except the Bark) he prefers the Nutmeg as recommended by Cullen — I have very rarely employd it, but even then I had but little success with it — It appears to be useful in some fevers of a different description as Chalmer found it very serviceable in the Intermitt.t & Remitt.ts of Carolina — Dr Darwin thinks that it is useful when connected with the bowel complaints especially Dysentery the dose is from grs V to X —

The Sacch: Saturni: has been employed with much confidence by many Pract.rs Dr Barton placed it above all others, this is too strong a recommend.n from my trials no advantage resulted & I would place it at the foot rather than at the head - last winter it was much employed in Canada & was thought to be superior to Bark or Arsenic, I think there must have been some deception, I never found it useful.

ARSENIC, this by Pract.rs generally has been considered equal to the Bark, that it sometimes does good cannot be denied, but I am convinced that its powers are over rated - I have been often very often disappointed in my expectations & think that you will also, if you rely much upon it. whether this depends on the Article or on the manner of prescribing it, is doubtful -

In all the ~~wea~~ weak forms of Fever arising from a Typhus condition of the system from old age from debaucheries or other debilitating causes it is ~~not~~ certainly not to be used - This might indeed

have been anticipated, as it does not like the bark possess any tonic powers, but it is soon succeeded by considerable langour & uneasiness at the stomach, Its remote effects are considerable prostration of strength pallid Countenance, swelled legs & other marks of debility, but even when most judiciously employed it very generally fails – In Children however it is often effectual & being easy of administration is usually to be preferred – In administering it, doubts have been entertained whether it can be administered during the different stages, I do not know that any precise rules are necessary but it is liable to excite nausea during the Cold Stage, It acts very promptly so that if not successful in a few days it should be omitted – It has been observed lately that often when by itself it is efficacious, it is successful with the Bark, this I have not tried, but I suspect is very sound practice – It has also been said to prepare the System for the reception of the

Bark, this I have not tried, but I suspect is very sound practice – It has also been said to prepare the System for the reception of the Bark in obstinate Cases then it would be proper for a short time & then have recourse to the bark – this I have not attempted but I think it is likely to prove serviceable. An extraordinary remedy has been recommended by the respectable Dr Jackson of the English Navy –

Much has been said among the populat of the efficacy of the Spiders web in the cure of fevers. this Gentn is the first who has believed these reports & recommends the Spiders web as decidedly efficacious, It is rolled up & made into pills with 3 Arabic grs ij being in a pill, Dr. Jackson in a conversation with me states it to be a most agreeable anodyne, it excites a glow over the surface & composes the irritability of both mind & body – It is useful just before the accession of the paroxysm

& in all the stages of the fit – The Dr. has employed it in numerous cases & always with decided advantage, he considers it as an anodyne preferable to opium in all the nervous cases – upon the whole Gentn. extraordinary as the thing may appear, it is deserving of trial – Dr Jackson is one of the best authorities we can have on any subject of this kind, & such as should induce us to experiment on his remedy, I have not been able to use it extensively but I believe it is unquestionably narcotic & that it possesses some valuable properties, a member of the Class has written a Thesis on it & from his accounts it is a very useful article particularly in Ague & fevers –

There is another remedy for Intermittn. fever which I have not yet noticed, that is

Gelatine or animal mucilage 10 or 15 years ago this was recommended by the French writers for this dese – they administered it under the form of common glue – whether it possesses

the virtues attributed to it, I cannot determine — They have lately renewed their publication with a more detailed statement of its virtues. It has been employed in this City under a more agreeable form that of Calfs foot Jelly.

A very respectable physician of this place (Dr Griffith) in a very obstinate case in his own family, confined his patient exclusively to this Jelly, allowing no other article of nourishment, in 4 or 5 days the patient was well — Whether it will prove equally effectual in other cases experience must determine.

There are a few additional observations yet remaining on Intermittents.

There are some cases which notwithstanding the judicious use of the above Medicines remain intractable, in all these it is fair to conclude either that congestions exist in some of the viscera, or that a habit is established which cannot be overthrown but by

some powerful impression in each of these we must resort to Mercury – It is now 100 years since this has been introduced as a powerful remedy & has always maintained its reputation, that it may effect a decided change, it should be introduced gradually into the system, & a gentle ptyalism be kept up for several weeks, this is a revolutionary remedy, by which such changes are induced as supplant & do away the existing disease –

As a substitute for Mercury, Blisters have been resorted to, they should be applied to the wrists & ankles & be kept running for a long time – They act in a manner very similar to Mercury, by producing a counter impression — When all fail, ~~also~~ we should as a dernier resort, advise Travelling so that by the combined operation of various causes as gestation change of climate, scene, company, mode of living &c an entire revolution

may be effected in the constitution.

We are now to notice the remedies which fulfil the second condition viz – those which are to be given previously to the expected paroxysm, with a view of preventing its return.

The common advice is, that the patient should go to bed & take Opium, to facilitate the diaphoretic operation of the Opium, warm drinks are to be administered. Ether is a warm powerful & diffusible stimulant & should in some cases be given with the same object – It is proper that the patient should not load his stomach immediately before the paroxysm, as this sometimes acts as an exciting cause to the paroxysms & when it comes on produces nausea & in many cases very troublesome vomiting, indeed so true is it, that the stomach should be empty, that cases are recorded in which fasting alone has prevented the return of the disease – any strong

impression on the stomach appears to answer the purpose — Other pract.rs have resorted to Ardent Spts & Spices immediately before the accession, and no doubt with good effect in many instances —

Whatever acts strongly on the body or mind will often prevent the return, thus we often see the passions very effectual, as anger fear &c. —

In some more obstinate cases Emetics have been useful by the powerful effect they have on the Stomach — Blisters also by being applied a few hours previously so that their operation may be the strongest at the time expected have often prevented the return of the paroxysm.

Intermitting fevers notwithstanding our utmost care, are often very intractable & degenerate sometimes into other diseases — It is the imperative duty of every Pract.r to cure this dis.e as soon as possible

& not wait for the evacuation of any morbific matter. There is none more disagreeable during its continuance & none which degenerates into more serious complaints — It changes sometimes into a fever of a Continued form, and assumes often a Typhus character.

In Children it not unfrequently becomes the exciting cause of hydrocephalus — It's more common effects are congestions & schirrus indurations of the abdominal viscera followed by Jaundice Dropsy &c —

There is no opinion more erroneous than one which is usually promulgated, that Intermitts are not injurious to the System — Boer have advocated this with the idea that by it various morbific humours were evacuated The Theory & the practice resulting from it are equally hurtful, Nevertheless it is true that they have sometimes cured other diseases as Gout Rheumatism Chronic eruptions of the skin

the Skin and Several Spasmodic & nervous affections as Chorea Epilepsy &c —

It has also been said that they have cured Mania & Melancholy, and in England it has lately been customary to send their Consumptive patients to marshy Countries, tho' they may have a good shaking with the fever & ague — (this was the practice of the late Dr Bond of this City)

As the predisposition to this fever may exist for a long time in the system, the exciting causes in such cases should be avoided as Cold & damp exposures fatigue &c &c —

The Remedies, for the same reason, should also be continued for some time after the solution of the fever, especially in Cold and Moist weather.

Remitting

These are only a modification of the Intermit.t and by Dr. Cullen are ranked under the same head, his reasons for this are, That they are produced by the same Causes, are Epidemics at the same time & place, are cured by the same remedies, & often appear in the same person; All this is true — Yet they ought not to be confounded as they can be easily distinguished from each other and require some peculiar attention in practice.

A Remitting Fever is that, whose attacks abate but do not go off, having in a word Remissions but no Intermissions —

(see Thomas' on Remitt.t fevers)

The Remittent most commonly appears in low marshy situations during the Autumnal seasons when the weather is very variable; like Intermitt.ts it is preceded by langour heaviness anxiety lestleness sighing yaw —

ning alternate fits of heat & cold succeed — when the fever is completely formed, there are pains in the head & back, great heat on the skin, thirst, difficulty of breathing, dejection of spirits, also a white rough tongue, a full strong pulse, sallow skin often of a bilious hue, there is nausea & vomiting of bilious matter & sometimes a sensation of heat in the epigastric, the fever abates or goes off by a perspiration more or less profuse, It returns in a few hours as before, & thus has exacerbations & remissions till it is cured terminates fatally, or assumes some other form, as Intermitt. or Continued.

Such are the ordinary characteristics of this fever, but they are modified by various circumstances of Climate Constitution &c &c

As laid down (Thomas on Remitt fevers) It will appear to assume 3 characters, The Inflamty. Nervous and Malignant —

In this Country we have generally the Inflam^n^ mat^y^. and it is to this that my remarks are confined —— —The principal indication here, is to produce an intermission or to convert the Remitt. into an Intermitt^t^ with this view, it is usual to commence by taking blood from the arm, this is indicated by the strong full pulse, by the flushed countenance, by the difficult respiration, by the general heat & dryness of the skin —

The next step is to evacuate the Stomach by an Emetic here the Emet Tart is to be decidedly preferred to every other — as not only active in evacuating the Stomach, but making a stronger impression on that organ than any other, remember this & never use Ipecac^a^ — or other mild Emetics but the Ant. Tart. ——

To fulfil the same indication of evacuating the Alv. Canal & at the same time

powerfully to affect the system, the next thing is to employ the powerfull Mercurial Purges — do not listen to the condemnation of these by Thomas & others who recommend the mild laxatives. It is the most undeniable that in this Country, that next to the Cremor Tartar the bowels should be evacuated by the Merc.l Med.s they are beyond doubt the most efficacious - when their operation is over, we use the milder Purgatives particularly the Neutral Salts, the best is the Epsom Salt or what has very lately been introduced the Cheltenham Salts these operate in a less dose ℥j being equal to ℥j of the Epsom & more completely.

After these powerful evacuations by bleeding vomiting & purging we should employ the milder Diaphoretics I prefer the Antimonial Preparations, the Saline mixture & the Spt. Mindereri already noticed. If they are slow in their operation they may be assisted by the vapour bath, the best way of using this is, to pour vinegar on heated bricks

which should then be wrapped in flannel, this will induce a general & copious evaporation – By these means in 2 or 3 days an Intermission is usually procured, If not, we may again recur to the Emetic & Purge, these are called for by the re-accumulation of bilious matters Also make an impression powerfully on the System by Blisters to the extremities. These operate by making a stronger impression on the surface & thus interrupting that train of diseased actions which keeps up the fever – During the continuance of the fever several symptoms require attention – very distressing sense of heat is often present, this is best relieved by the application of Cold, as Cold water or Cold vinegar, this not only removes heat but quiets the agitation of the Patt. If there be a determination to the head, as marked by a suffused countenance & wild eye & sometimes by delirium – It is necessary to remove the hair from the head, this by itself is often sufficient, if it be not, then Cold applications as water & even Ice, but the most efficacious are leeches, cupping or

some local ~~application~~ evacuation – a very common symptom attending the disease is nausea & sometimes vomiting, this arises either from bile or from a morbid irritability of the Stomach – To remove the bile from the Stomach the Tart Emetic & Merc.l purges are to be employed – In the second case, the Treatment is very different, here we must endeavour to quiet this irritable State of the Stomach, to effect this, several remedies are in use, the first is the effervescing draught, to be taken during the effervescence ~~cing~~ One of the most effectual remedies to check vomiting from an irritable State of the Stomach is New Milk warm from the Cow, a tablespoonfull to be given every few minutes.

The Mint Tea is another one, but the most efficacious is the lime water & milk in equal proportions ℥ss being taken every 15 or 20 minutes, the Seltzer water is very useful – Pediluvium or the hot bath is important, the best remedy however is to administer an Opium Pill, that has been

kept for some time, this will often be retained when Laud.m is rejected or even excites vomiting – When not succeed in this way, an anodyne injection is important but this is now superceded by a suppository of opium, a pill being introduced into the rectum, this can be easily withdrawn if necessary & is more agreable to the patient than the injection. here Serpentaria is very useful – Dr Kuhn has in his practice found nothing so useful as this article, he gives it in infusion ℥ss pro re nata – Where the stomach has greatly lost its tone – The Tinct. of Cloves has been found very useful ʒj every hour or ½ hour If these means do not succeed Sinapisms are to be applied to the part & as a dernier resort fomentations to the Stomach, the best I have found to be the following, powder ʒij of Cloves & quilt it between Cloths, let it be wrung out of hot brandy & applied to the Pit of the Stomach – The application of a Blister to the Epigastric

or to the extremities is attended with the most decided effect - when by these means an intermission has been procured, we must pour in the bark & perhaps at first an aromatic decoction is preferable. If the remission is not complete & any fever remains we should employ the Quassia Centaury Serpent.ria &c. The Angustura The Eupatorium perfoliatum are very valuable in such cases ——

It is a great mistake among many Phys.ns to get at tonics immediately, they seize upon the slightest remission to throw in their bark, this is very wrong it does no good & even aggravates the disease, whether there is the slightest degree of fever the bark is hurtful, but when the system is reduced by the preceding evacuations so that a complete intermission is procured, then Tonics may be used freely but not otherwise To this rule perhaps there is an exception, where there is a decided tendency to typhus, here slight remissions are to be seized upon, but even here,

they are often rejected & if retained, sometimes increase the force of the disease, where there is this new & typhus character - a new disease arises which we shall presently notice —

Continued Fevers

These run their course without any Intermission tho' they have some remission & subsequent exacerbat.ⁿ daily - It has been held by some few, that this explanation is exceptionable - as a real Continued fever consists of but one paroxysm without any abatement, I am persuaded that no such fever exists & I am supported by the highest authorities, excepting an Ephemera every other fever is made up & constituted by a succession of paroxysms - It may be remarked as a general rule, that the exacerbation is in the morning & the remission at the close of the evening, consulting nosolo-

gical writers you will see various explanations of this fact – Omitting the discussions respecting the proper division I shall treat of them under two general heads of Synocha & Typhus. —

The Synocha has no real existance all the fevers of this type which I have seen have been attended by local affections making them phlegmasia – & there the most common form is the Bilious Inflamy. fever of our Climate which prevails very generally in the U States particularly in the Southern States, It arises from Marsh Miasmata & from various other Causes –

Indeed the Intermitt.t Remitt.t & Bilious Cont.d fevers appear to be the same dis.e varied only as to their type, arising from the same causes, occurring during the same season, frequently changing characters, Cured by the same remedies and pursuing the same course.

The Bilious Cont.d so very similar to the Bilious remitt.g. that I refer you to what was

then said for the nature & symptoms of the Bilious Continued Fevers.

The Question now obtrudes itself - whether it is in our power to arrest the progress of this fever, or must we content ourselves with abating the more urgent symptoms? this has been much agitated — It is said by Cleghorn Pringle & even by Fordyce; that when the fever is once completely formed it will run its course & that the symptoms can only be moderated — Fordyce even asserts that the continual or subsequent exposure to the exciting cause has no influence over the progress of the disease — To support this they appeal to other diseases as Small Pox & Measles where we cannot successfully attempt to stop their progress, but these examples are by no means pertinent, Small Pox & measles are peculiar diseases & are governed by peculiar laws, they are therefore not proper subjects for analogical reasoning — Besides we observe that in ordinary fevers

ordinary fevers their progress is very often checked by remedies as by B.S, Emetics Purges &c. most absurdly we do, and such Cures are the trophies of our profession – but at the same time they are not easily accomplished, hence we so often utter the injunction, to attack disease in its forming stage & not wait till it is fully confirmed.

This Theory is dangerous, as it dictates a feeble palliative practice, till the disease gets beyond our resources – Nevertheless there is some foundation for the celebrated doctrine of Critical days – This Theory presumes, that Continued fevers have a disposition to bring on a Crisis or solution of the dis.e at different times – It originated with Hippocrates & has been confirmed by the ablest men who have adorned our profession – The Critical days of Hippocrates are the 3, 5, 7, 9 11, 14, 17, 20 + 21 according to others –

Every pract.r who have watched the progress of Fevers must have remarked, that they have on

these days more or less of a disposition to go off, but they are not so distinctly marked as is noticed by Hippocrates, this indeed may have been the case in the more Southern & Eastern countries where Hipp.s lived – but is rendered irregular by the variety of our climate & by other causes to us unknown. The Climate of Greece is serene & the Inhabitants at the time of Hippocrates lived in the simplest manner, hence disease preserved its natural Character & was not disturbed by the wide deviations from Nature or by the continual fluctuating weather – This is not a matter of mere speculative curiosity, but has an important influence on our practice – The only solution that can be given is, that Continued fevers of some different types in different parts of their course, thus at first, they observe the Quotidian type is manifest, when the Critical days occur every other day & towards the close the quartan type is manifest with the critical days occur

ring every fourth day, as these days therefore really exist, we should so manage our remedies as to facilitate the solution of the fever on one or other of these days —

As has been already observed, the bilious fevers of our Climates are Inflamty. the indication is then manifest, to subdue the increased action of the heart & arteries — To effect this we have no remedy equal to bleeding, which acts promptly & effectual — It should however be ~~useful~~ used with Judgment & discretion, & not be prescribed because the Name of the disease is a bilious continued fever — It varies greatly in the different parts of our Country & in different seasons of the year in this City, it is a disease very different in its nature & requiring different treatment from that which occurs in the Southern States, here V.S. is greatly demanded & may in all cases be safely resorted to where the pulse is strong & full, the breathing laborious & the skin very hot.

Next to bleeding Evacuations from the Ally. Canal are highly important especially in bilious fevers I pursue my Treatment by evacuating the Stomach with an Emetic. The combination of Emet. Tart. & Ipecac. is preferable — The Ipecacc.a give promptness to the operation, & the Tart Emet increasing the power, I generally give of the

Emet. Tart. — grs ij

Ipecacc.a — grs XX —

You may see that I am fond of Emetics in fevers, in my opinion they are decidedly superior in the commencement of fevers to Purgative Medc.s — & it is often necessary to exhibit them every day & sometimes even twice a day — there is a fashion in Medc. as well as in any thing else — 40 years ago Emetics were always preferred but being unpleasant in their operation, they were superceded by Cathartics but appear now again to be reviving —

The Surgeons to the French & English Armies

while in Egypt found that Purgatives were not effectual in overcoming the Intermittents of that Country but were forced to employ Emetics — In this City they are becoming more used than they were a few ~~days~~ years ago, as also by the English Physicians as may be seen by some of the late publications by Jackson Clarke & others — when early administered — I have hardly ever found Emetics fail in checking the disease & in the advanced stage they relieve —

The head ache Nausea & distressing heat, promoting a mild diaphoresis & often affording a prompt solution to the disease — I know of very few cases in which they are not to be used, among these may be placed, those cases in which there is a tendency to apoplexy. where there is a rupture or where the patient is pregnant.

Next to Emetics Purgatives are to be employed with the view of evacuating the bile & feculent matter — In the early stages, the Merc.l Comb.ns are to be resorted to as Cal & Jalap or —

Cal. & Rhub: — It is a favourite practice with some, where the stomach & bowels are much loaded to exhibit an Emetic & Purge at the same time, this inducing a Chol. Morbus — Of the utility of this plan there can be no doubt & it should be occasionally adopted in the bilious fevers of this place & still more frequently in those of the Southern States — Comb.ns of Cal & Emet, Tartar are commonly employed, to which is sometimes added the Gamboge — This last article is often given alone in doses of grs X or XIj — It operates very actively completely evacuating the whole of the Alj. Canal of all its bilious contents, but to justify this plan the fever should be very violent.

We should always choose a Remission for the exhibition of our Med.s as they will be more likely to remain on the stomach & act with greater certainty, than when exhibited during a paroxysm at which time they will either be rejected or remain inactive for a long time — after a free evacuation by the Merc.l purges, we may

employ in the progress of the disease the Saline Purgatives as they are less stimulant & appear to have a more immediate effect in the blood vessels – any of the Saline Comb.ns will answer but I will give you one which is usually prepared

℞ Sulph Sod – ℥j
Tart Emet gr.s j
Succi Limon ℥j
Aquæ ——— ℥iij or IV – M

The advantage of this is, that while it gently operates on the bowels, it also promotes a pleasant diaphoresis, the dose is ℥ss repeated every hour or 2 hours as required.

Enemata is sometimes necessary as a substitute for the Purges, when there is great irritability in the stomach or bowels, & also when a purgative is slow in its operation – In many fevers there is an obstinate constipation which will not yield to the most powerful Cathartics & in most of them Cathartics are slow in their

operation, in all such cases injections are often useful, the common injection is, take of water 1 pint Salt ℥ss – & as much olive oil, lard or Cast. Oil – Or where there is flatulency the Tere binth.ᵃ enema may be employed ℥ss of the Oil of Terebinth, beat up with the white of an Egg & add to a pint of water –

Diaphoretics are a very important class of Medᵃ in this disᵉ they are much used, but require great discrimination, for the want of which much injury has been done & they have fallen into great neglect – Remember then in the administration the Rules I have laid down (formerly) – and always bear in mind that under bad management they are hurtful, they consist V. S. &c – being premised they will be of great advantage, will always mitigate & not unfrequently cure the disease, here the Milder articles are preferred & as a general precept you should remember, that in all Inflammᵗʸ.

diseases, sweating should always be excited by benignant measures — They consist either of Medicines taken into the Stomach or of external applications, where they are given with a view to a crisis, the Ant.l Preparations are to be employed — these were originally introduced by James & their employment was sometimes by Cullen & Fordyce — Much dispute has existed as to the comparative value of the several preparations — James' powder was at one time almost entirely employed & was found so serviceable that a preparation was made in imitation of it under name of the Ant.l Powder.

At the present time all unite in preferring the Tart. Emetic. which with this view is given in very small doses from 1/4 to 1/12 of a grain —

In France the golden Sulphuret of Antimony is much employed — In every view however I consider it, as inferior to the Tart. Emet. which by being tasteless inodorous & by the dose being minute can easily be given — The question has been agitated

whether they are most efficacious, whether Nausea is produced or not, Cullen considers that Nausea is absolutely necessary for producing their full effect as diaphoretics (Fordyce than whom there can be no higher authority observes, that by vomiting their febrifuge power is impaired & that they are always more effectual where they induce the slightest gastric distress) I have devoted a careful attention to this point & judging from my own experience independant of all authority I coincide with Fordyce. It appears to me that Nausea however excited is not a salutary effect, nor does it dispose the fever to a Crisis, or favourable Solution — during its continuance, the action the powers & the temperature of the body are lowered — when it ceases there is uniformly a reaction & a correspondant exacerbation — But if the sickened state of the stomach was effectual as maintained by Cullen then the beneficial effects should be proportioned to it — & other more Nauseating remedies should

be preferred, but this is contradicted by experience & by the united voice of most practitioners. Our medicine acts by its own specific powers & when it does not do this, it is either negative, or more or less mischevious — To illustrate this would be easy, but it can't be denied by any one who will examine the point attentively. Many indeed of the febrifuge Medi. are the most agreeable substances we employ, as the effervescing or Neutral mixture — which removes nausea vomiting or sustain the tranquility & tone of the Stomach — while I contend that Antimony like Mercy, lead Bark &c — operates by a peculiar power — I still conceive that its efficacy will be proportioned to the quantity exhibited — provided that its genuine mode of action be exercised, which is incompatable with any nauseating effects — Curious as this is in speculation, it is more interesting when applied to practice, as we have at once rescinded all the prejudices which have opposed the use of this

class of Medicines – Nevertheless none of these observations are applicable to Emetics, in the forming stage of this Fever – where their efficacy is sufficiently established – to obtain these precise effects is not very easy, the state of the Stomach is so variable that the circumstances of the dose & time of repetition must differ, as a general rule 1/10th to 1/14th grain sufficient every 2 or 3 hours – But even this is more than often can be retained & we must recur to articles to moderate the irritating of this organ.

When great irritability exists, the best medicine is the Saline Mixture, take ℥ij of Lemon or Lime Juice or strong vinegar & saturate it with the Carb of Pot ash, dilute it with ℥ij of water & sweeten with loaf Sugar – dose is ℥ss every one 2 or 3 hrs as may be necessary – This may be given not only during the force of the fever, but also during the remissions, the quantity also may be gradually increased & the dulcified Spts of Nitre, or if the Stomach will bear it, a little Ant.l wine may be added.

There are other

There are other Diaphoretics which are employed – a frequent one is the combination of Opium & Ipecacc.a This altho' useful in the phlegmasiæ & in some of the fevers, I have found very rarely serviceable in the bilious Continued fever.

As to the external applications I prefer greatly those which are in the form of vapour to those of a dry form – the former are easily applied by rolling hot bricks in wet clothes which are applied to different parts of the body, which thus becomes enveloped in vapour, the vapour relaxes the surface of the body & promotes a profuse perspiration – a dry heat stimulates the system & is succeeded by a slight diaphoresis & upon the whole is often hurtful instead of being beneficial –

The advantage derived from diaphoretic Medc. in the Cure of fevers is very great, the blood is determined from the great viscera to the skin & thus they obviate or prevent the congestion of these organs – they overcome the constriction of the

extreme vessels, & from the discharge they produce directly diminish arterial action – Of all remedies for these diseases, this is the most popular, not only among the vulgar, but also among every class of society, it is however obvious that such powerful remedies should not be idly or indiscriminately used, discarding the old opinion that fever is employed as the method by nature to evacuate certain morbific humours from the body, we must resort to stimulating & heating medns – to promote sweating – remember that diaphoretics are never to be employed till the system is reduced by direct evacuations as V.S. Emetics Cathartics &c – then they may be employed & with singular advantage, but even here we must excite diaphoresis by the antimonials & the milder articles and never resort to forcible measures, notwithstanding the advantages to be gained by them, some practrs give the preference to refrigerent medns – under this head we may probably include all their Neutral Salts; Nitre however is the one most esteemed

how they operate is by no means ascertained, by late writers you will see that their operation is supposed to depend entirely on Chemical Principles, but this affords no satisfactory explanation whatever — whatever may be their precise mode of operating they reduce the force of the arteries & produce a gentle moisture on the skin by which they are adapted very well to febrile complaints —

Nitre is given by itself but more usually in combination with Cal: & Tart, Emet — for the form of the Ant: powder ℞ Salt Nit ʒi
Calom. grs xii
Tart Emet grs j Mt. et div.
in Char No 8 — one to be given every hour or 2 hrs.

This preparation very rarely acts as a diaphoretic but reduces arterial action — when it purges & this operation is not wanted the Cal: may be reduced in quantity or entirely omitted, The small quantity of Tartar Emetic here used, excites in some instances nausea & even vomiting, and as

we want neither of these effects from it, it is to be lessened or entirely excluded, to the same ends, viz. to reduce Arterial action, Cold water to the surface of the body is employed, Of this I have more to say on another occasion, I will merely remark that they are very important remedy to be resorted to very frequently There are 3 modes of using it

1st By dashing water on the Patient.

2nd By an immersion in a Bath &c

3d By sponging the Patient while in Bed.

this last is the most agreable & the least hazardous.

Cold water is to be employed only where there is much action & when the Skin is hot and dry — at this juncture it is eminently beneficial, it subdues the irritation of the blood vessels & relieves the restlessness and anxiety of the Patient. But if it is postponed till the System is reduced & where the pulse is feeble, it will prove not only useless but highly perilous, increasing the exhaustion of the Patient & aggravating all the Symptoms.

at this period of the disease there is generally a great thirst & dryness of the mouth & fauces. The question is then proposed whether under these circumstances drink is to be given or not — By one class of the antient physicians drink was wholly forbidden — By another set the stomach was delaged with it — the truth here is as in most other cases wice be found at a medium between the two extremes.

The pain & restlessness produced ~~thus~~ by Thirst must aggravate the fever, therefore some drink should be allowed, but the stomach should not be deluged with it according to the will of the patient as retching & vomiting would be the consequence — It is therefore a rule, that drink is to be given but in small quantities at a time & should consist of water, generally a little acidulated, as lemonade, Vinegar & water Toast & Water, apple water, tamarind water herb tea &c.

Even common water need not be refused, it is a precept worthy of recollection, that drinks when given in small quantities & moderately warm wice

quench thirst much more effectually than large draughts of Cold liquids, these drinks are sufficiently nutritious during the continuance of the fever, but sometimes the appetite demands more substantial food & the Pat.t becomes clamorous & impatient, this is an unfavourable indication & he is not to be gratified, many evils & even death has resulted from an improper indulgence of this propensity.

I have on a former occasion pointed out the causes which influence the Pulse, the most operative of which is light which should be carefully excluded — there also should be no bustle or conversation in the Pat.s room as these would irritate & disturb him.

After all these Medicines have been tried & yet without effect, we have still a powerful resource viz MERCURY when the system can be brought under its influence Mercy. will almost invariably arrest the fever; but in most instances, long before Salivation can be induced, the dis.e terminates. In all excited states of the System

salivation is very difficult to induce. We must force reduce the system by depleting remedies as already advised & by this we very often succeed without the use of Mercy — Nevertheless there are cases which require this remedy as those which resist the ordinary depleting remedies & go on for 2 or 3 weeks. these usually depend on obstruction in some of the viscera & can only be relieved by inducing a ptyalism, here there will be no difficulty in bringing about this end — The system is now reduced & the Mercy. will be effectual in a few days —

Before I close this account of Continued Inflamty. fever I must detail to you some directions to be remembered during the

Convalescence — All fevers leave the patient with an accumulated state of excitability, so that from slight causes a relapse may be induced which is always more intractable than the primary attack.

1st The patient should be removed into

another room, or all the apparatus of sickness should be carefully put away, as they by association serve to depress the patient, he should be shaved and have his clothes changed.

2nd Diet should be carefully attended to & be accommodated to the state of excitability, at first he may be allowed farinaceous articles, as Tapioca Sago Rice &c – Next an Egg, raw oysters &c – and soon a boiled chicken – But it is of the utmost importance, that whatever he takes small quantities should be given at a time –

Drinks here water is the best article, if something more should be necessary either from the condition or solicitations of the patient, Porter & the Malt liquors generally may be given, they are more agreeable & less injurious than wine or Spts however diluted.

3d he should gradually return to the performance of his accustomed duties, but there should be no exercise of the intellectual powers, no steady attention

to business, but little conversation & not much company.

4th Be not precipitate in taking Exercise especially out of doors – The patient is generally eager to get out & his friends also encourage him, as thinking he will regain his strength more rapidly, but recollect how liable he is to take Cold & from this excitable state the stimulus of riding is very apt to re-excite the fever – When he does ride let him be warmly clothed & be peremptorily in your commands that the ride be not too long or that the pat.t be fatigued.

Now & then there are certain particular symptoms demanding attention, generally the patient is very weak, but diet well adapted to his powers of digestion will usually be sufficient. Sometimes the debility continues too long & the appetite is feeble, then we must resort to Tonics – The Tinct. Cinchona especially with the Tr. Gentian is highly beneficial & is what I usually employ – many others ~~have been~~ may be selected to suit the taste or inclination of the pat.t – All the vegetable Bitters Columba Quassia Chammo. Gentian &c –

all of which are given in watery ~~dabe~~ infusions.

The Elix of Vitriol is very excellent, especially as a restorative of the Appetite, it should be given in minute doses and often.

Morbid vigilance frequently retards the recovery, It can be obviated by opiates, particularly by what is vulgarly called the black drop, which is a preparation of Opium with an Acid — It is 3 times the strength of Laudanum & never induces Nausea which Laudanum often does — Opiates failing the Tr. of hops and what often succeeds the Camphor Julep, which quiets irritability & induces sleep — Sometimes from the State of the Stomach the food is not sufficiently digested induces diarrhœa & often constipation is present. As diarrhœa will hereafter be the subject of a distinct Lecture — I will now merely suggest the use of the Testaceous Preparations. Rhubarb in small doses may be given to overcome constipation, it acts as a Tonic & does not purge when given by itself — For however beneficial Cathartics may

be during the continuance of the fever they are very injurious during the Convalescence, here one copious evacuation will induce great exhaustion & often bring back the fever, this I have seen very frequently, with this state some other affections are often associated which will be better described hereafter —

This fever sometimes terminates in Typhus or runs on in a Chronic state, as the first does not differ from the Idiopathic fever, I will not now notice it — The Chronic form of the Fever is sometimes called The Febricula from the diminutive & indistinct symptoms, it is vulgarly termed an Inward fever — There is a small hard corded pulse much heat on the skin, a bilious complexion, tension of the forehead, head ache, pain in the side, tumour of the Abdomen, Adema of the feet, & urine — It assumes the Remittent or Intermitt. type — The Cause of it is obvious, being produced or kept up by congestions of the large viscera —

here a slight ~~salivation~~ salivation will effect a cure or what will answer very well, a course of Nitric Acid ℞ being taken daily for 8 or 10 days

There is not unfrequently so much pain & fever that the repeated application of small blisters to the extremities become necessary —

When there is much pain in the side they may be placed there, they act by interrupting the train of morbid associations & effectually overcoming the depraved habit of the system.

It is common to use Tonics in this state of fever especially the Bark, but this is locking up instead of liberating the disease — After the use of Mercury, Tonics may be usefully employed & of these the Bark is the best. when they fail we may recur with advantage to Fowlers Solution —

Yellow Fever.

Next presents itself to our consideration I will not attempt to give you a complete hist^y. of this disease it would be useless to & engage too much of our time.

The Yellow fever is an Endemic of Tropical Countries and particularly of the W^t. Indies, it has occasionally appeared in the U States from their earliest colonization, but it was not till the memorable year of 1793 that it attracted attention — on this disease there is not one point which has not attracted the keenest controversy, or which is better established at the present moment, than when the investigations were commenced.

Its origin Nature & treatment have been equally disputed, on these subjects I shall lay before you some of the arguments on either side, but shall not enter minutely into their relative merits —

as to the Origin of the disease the dispute has been merely verbal, All admitting that the fever of '93 proceeded from vessels containing

a quantity of damaged Coffee, It is true also, that it has been attributed to filth, but I doubt very much whether the local filth of our City ever produced an Epidemic of this character, for if the exhalations from our docks and common Sewers were adequate to this then no reason can be assigned why we should not have the disease every Summer – as these exhalations differ very little as to quantity every year – Besides this general reasoning there are some facts very conclusive to prove this opinion, the Scavengers who removed this filth were remarkably exempt from this fever, out of 50 who were employed in the Year 1798, only one had the dis.e no fact can be more conclusive than this, but it is alledged, that they were so habituated to the effluvia as to become altogether insensible to it; this I would admit if they had always been accustomed to it, but most of the Scavengers were new hands who were engaged for the time –

but while I so far concede that the dis.e has its origin from vessels & not from the filth of the City, I do not believe in the Importation of the disease as generally believed — It is seldom that it comes in its formed state, but I believe that the effluvia from the vessels from tropical Countries produce this disease & therefore that it is not necessary that there should be actual cases of the disease on board the vessels — whether these effluvia or exhalations act equally under all circumstances is doubtful, perhaps a certain condition of the atmosphere is necessary, this is probable as vessels from tropical Countries do not always produce the disease — It was long ago suspected that this disease would be propagated only under a high degree of temperature, but it has now been proved that unless during the three Summer months the mean temperature of the weather be equal to 80.° — of Fahrenheit, the fever would not make its appearance, this assertion I make as from

a register that has been kept in this City from the year 1793 to the present time, it appears that when the mean temperature of the above months was ~~above~~ under 80° there was no case of the disease but that when it was greater it uniformly prevailed & moreover that the fever was violent & extensive exactly in proportion to the degree of heat above this — This account is confirmed by a Similar Register which has been kept in the City of New York —

Much has been said of the Contagious Nature of the disease / that this is not the case as a general character has I think been satisfactorily proved — I will endeavour to concentrate the arguments on this point — It has been maintained, that it is not contagious because it prevails as an Epidemic given to all diseases the same character and therefore must be owing to some more general cause —

2nd By its not spreading beyond the sphere

of the City as was evident in the City Hospital in the year "98 where thousands passed through it, and there was not one solitary instance of contagion – There was also no instance of the disease being propagated by the dissection of those who died of it.

3d. By its being uniformly suppressed by cold weather (whatever were its ravages or however prevalent it might be) a frost uniformly stopped it, this is undoubtedly contrary to the nature of contagious diseases.

4th It is alledged that cases occurred in the Country remote from the City where contagion would not be carried –

On the other hand –

Its contagious nature is urged, by its always beginning at a point & spreading in all directions, as from the wharves of the City –

2nd. Also that it has actually been propagated by contagion out of the City, of this there are

many cases, some very conclusive ones as related by Dr Wistar.

3d. It has been said to be communicated by the Clothes of those who died with it, one or two facts related by Dr Rush render this probable—

4th That no person had ever the disease twice, in this resembling all contagious diseases — of this point however there have been various disputes, some without qualification asserting there are numerous cases of persons having the disease twice — while others maintain that no such thing ever occurs —

Dr. Griffiths, who possessed an extensive practice during each of the several visits of the disease says, that of the thousands that have fallen under his notice, there was not one case in which it occurred twice — In the W. Indies the opinion that it does <u>not</u> occur twice generally prevails.

The subject has lately received much at—

-tention from the British government in consequence of the disease being prevalent among their forces in the Mediterranean — A board of the most eminent physicians was appointed, who had an opportunity of consulting all that has been written on the subject & who were furnished also with many important documents — They conclude

1st That the yellow fever is eminently contagious,

2d That persons will not be affected more than once.

To this point the facts they deduce are numerous & very satisfactory — In Gibraltar & in Cadiz there was no instance of the kind, & from the knowledge of this fact, those soldiers who had previously the disease in the W. Indies were employed as nurses, not one of them took the disease — If this be true it goes very far to establish the fact, as to its origin at least in the Mediterranean it could be directly traced to a vessel from the W. Indies — It could not

be generated by filth, as it prevailed in the neatest part of the City & not in the dirty portions – It did not arise from marsh miasmata or any of the causes of autumnal fevers, as on one side of Cadiz there is a large marsh which frequently produces the autumnal diseases, but the yellow fever did not appear on that side of the City but was confined to the other – The garrison of Gibralter is placed on a rock which is free from every kind of filth & is preserved clean by the severities of a military police. There is perhaps no situation less favourable than Gibralter to the generation of fever, yet here it prevailed to an uncommon extent – This could be distinctly traced to a vessel from Cadiz which had by some oversight got into ~~Cadiz~~ the harbour – the disease arose from the wharf & spread very rapidly.

I have now mentioned some of the facts on each side to shew how different are the reports – It is not safe to trust to a priori rea

soning on any Medical subject but especially on this, if we did however we would find nothing absurd in supposing that the Y. Fever is occasionally propagated by contagion – Confessedly Typhus is very contagious, some however have lately endeavoured to show, that this is not real contagion but produced by exhalation from the excrementitious matter, of this I do not believe one syllable – I have seen Typhus fever propagated when all excrements were immediately removed & where the greatest attention was paid to cleanliness.

The experiments of Ray Park & Gregory prove that Typhus is as contagious as the small pox but that its influence extends a few feet only from the patient – If a person comes within this sphere of contamination, he will almost be invariably affected, they show however that this power comes from the patients & not from excrementitious matter I have already noticed

that all contagions are produced by a secretory action of the vessels, which being excited by different causes must produce different results or in other words fevers of a different kind – If this matter is thus generated in typhus, why should it not be in Y. fever? when this assumes the Typhus character? —

We see Dysentery is very slightly contagious in its inflamty. or acute state, but when accompanied with Typhus action it is eminently so. I do not think there is much weight in the objection that the Y. fever is not propagated in hospitals & by dissection – This I have already noticed to be the case in typhus, as it is seldom if ever propagated when the rooms are freely ventilated, this is the case even with the plague which no doubt is very eminently contagious.

As to <u>dissection</u> it has been found that contagion is not propagated by the dead body, when living it is generated by the vital action of the

vessels which ceases with death, this has been remarked by the attendants in the French & English armies in Egypt. These are the principal facts on this subject, you must now judge for yourselves, I do not wish to urge any particular opinion, but I think that the old notion on fevers has been too hastily abandoned — There is scarcely a fever or a complaint of a febrile nature which is not more or less connected with contagion & especially when it assumes the typhus form —

The Nature & Treatment of yellow fever, have also been the subject of great dispute — by one sett of practitioners it has been considered as a fever so feeble in its action that they gave to it the name of Typhus Ictéroïdes.

Others have taken a directly opposite view & consider as a powerful inflamty. fever. how it appears in the W. Indies I cannot decide but here it is certainly a disease of an inflammaty. type — It assumes a variety of forms,

all of which it were be impossible for me to detail as they are variously modified by numerous circumstances - the opinion of its typhus nature which prevailed in this City for some time & which was received from the W. Indies was soon dissipated chiefly by the labours of Dr Rush; But his opinion of the disease was not less erroneous - It is were known that he always believed & taught, that it was merely an aggravated form of the indigenous bilious fevers of our Country having an inflamty. type. This error is manifest from the symptoms of the two diseases. It is universally acknowledged that the Liver is the seat, or as Dr Rush himself termed it the throne of our bilious autumnal fevers. as to the present fever there is no one symptom whatever of hepatic derangement - The Stomach is pointed out as being the part primarily affected & as the continued seat of the disease, dissection has fully proved this — Dr Physick who was the Physn of the City Hospital

of the City Hospital for the reception of patients having the yellow fever, made very numerous dissections his report shows, that all the phenomena of the dis^e, are to be referred to inflam^n of the stomach, that this organ was always inflamed, sometimes very slightly, varying however from a slight blush or fullness of the vessels to that virulence of inflam^n which induced in some cases.

The black vomit which appears as a frequent symptom is an altered condition of the natural secretions of the stomach, & is not vitiated bile, as has been maintained by many writers, that this is the case is rendered certainly this, that the black vomit appears in other affections of the stomach I have seen it in puerperal fever, a dis^e manifestly depending on the stomach in hydrophobia, in repelled gout, in inflam^n of the stomach from virulent poisons &c — It is farther shown that this is a gastric affection by the sudden & excessive prostration of the strength which so generally took place, Cases are related by Dr Rush in which the individual was found dead

dead before any symptom of the dis.e had been manifested, this circumstance is peculiar to the gastric affections, these alone of all the dis.s under mine the props of vitality & overturn the whole fabric, before danger is suspected; I have seen life cease in common puerperal fevers, where there was every reason to ~~suspect~~ expect a recovery. In such cases dissection pointed out inflam.n of the stomach – These dissections also showed that the liver & its appendages remained sound, they had in no case any vestige of dis.e So also the brain remained, except in a very few instances in which there was a trifling effusion but these were slight & accidental and were not deemed worthy of notice. admitting the accuracy of these dissections, of which there can be no doubt, especially as they have been confirmed by various others made by diff.t persons & the difference between the two diseases is well made out, But influenced by the opinion of the similarity of the two dis.s fevers, the practice was in a high degree conducted on the depleting plan.

Bleeding was very copiously employed – Emetics & the most drastic purges as Cal. & Jalap Scammony Gamboge &c. While a large majority of Practrs pursued the depleting system. The French Physns directed all their attention to calm the irritated state of the stomach, to check vomiting & as it were to wash it out by the plentiful use of mild diluent beverages, they resorted to the ordinary means to fulfil these indications, as fomentations & the warm bath; what was the comparative success of these two plans, I know not; but I suspect there was not much difference, as the disease appeared to be equally intractable, which ever treatment was adopted – The French however acquired an immense popularity & they had this advantage, that their Treatment was mild & simple. At an early stage of the Epidemic, Mercury was introduced & received a fair trial – The fevers of tropical countries are more readily cured by Mercy. than any thing else – Dr Chisholm of the W Indies trusts entirely to it, he immediately begins by exhibg. Cal. in the largest

possible quantity (4 to 500 grs. being given in 2 or 3 days) &c
also he employs frictions of the Merc.l Oint.t very extensively, the amount of which he has used of these articles is almost incredible his object being to induce salivation as speedily as possible, he introduces the Merc.y by every avenue. The success of this plan has been s.d to be very great – when first introduced, here it was singularly efficacious so much so that many declared, that where salivation was once induced the cure was certain, But after a short time we began to distrust & gradually to lay aside the Merc.y. never theless where a salivation was induced, a cure was generally affected & this was very intelligible, two such powerful fevers & so diff.t in their nature could not possess the system at the same time, one must yield: But the great difficulty consisted in inducing a salivation, the Y fever possessed such an immense force, that there was very little chance of salivating, nothing is more difficult than to salivate a pat.t during high arterial action, The pat.t dies before the Merc.y acts on the system & therefore the cure

was seldom affected - In the violent cases ptyalism could not be excited & in milder ones it was not necessary, most of the phenomena of the dis.e strengthen the opinion that the stomach was the seat of the dis.e there was great gastric distress & uneasiness nausea & often vomiting, indeed the dis.e was very similar to that produced by the virulent poisons when taken into the Stomach.

As soon as the Pathology of the dis.e was understood we became more successful in our treatment. In the first stage the indication was to subdue the infl.n of the stomach to effect this the lancet was freely employed ℥xx or xxx were sometimes taken at once & this very shortly repeated - Dr Jackson of the W Indies told me that he is in the habit of taking from 60 to 100 ℥ at once, in doing this he did not regard syncope waiting till the patt. revived, he cont.d the stream of blood - he states that the effects of this plan was to induce such a change in the system that no vestige of the dis.e remained, debility was the only circumstance to be attended to - This practice Gentl.

I do not recom.d to you, it is due however to the character of Dr Jackson to state, that his veracity as a man & his excellence as a Phys.n are undoubted.

The Lancet however is to be employed, & too much attention is not to be paid to the Pulse as it is small & depressed, & is only to be raised by overcoming the inflam.n — As auxillary evacuants, Emetics have been employed, but since the Stomach has been considered as the seat of the dis.e they have been abandoned as too irritating, & the Merc.l Purges have been substituted — of the Calomel by itself & in various comb.s has been preferred, the combinations however I think hurtful, as they are all too irritating to the inflamed surface — Now Calomel has the property of not proving irritating to the surface of the Stomach or intestines when inflamed, I think it is not more so than Cast. oil — & I frequently employ it in dysenterry when the bowels are in their most irritable & inflamed state — In J. fever

calomel is to be given in large doses, there is always a loss of susceptibility to the action of purgatives & I have seen ℥i given at a time & the evacuations produced by it were not too great – In general however the dose in these cases is from 10 to 15 grs every hour or two hours till it purges, after this the bowels are to be kept open by the milder laxatives, as the soluble tartar – In an early stage sweating was employed with advantage, some trusted entirely to it; active means were to be employed of which the external applications were the best, as the vapour bath – On account of the irritability of the stomach our powerful diaphoretics cannot be employed, as antimony dovery powd. &c. in some cases we may venture the dov.' powders but generally the Eupatorium the Spt. minderere & the saline mixt are to be employed – When there is much heat on the surface, cold applications may be made – It is always to be remembered that the stomach is the part primarily

affected, and that the irritability of that organ is to be attended to —

Blisters are here very beneficial, they shd be large enough to cover the whole region of the Stomach & should be repeated again & again till they prove effectual — As the disease advances they may be applied to other parts of the body & to the extremities — they quiet the irritability of the Stomach, raize & equalize the pulse sometimes compose to Sleep & greatly assist in restoring the regular order of healthy action —

among the local inconveniences Nausea & Vomiting are very troublesome —

I have no New remedy to add, to what has been directed on former occasions, all of which have been used here, as the effervesing draught lime water & milk, mint tea Serpent.a &c —

In an advanced stage the Oleum Terebinth.e has been introduced 10 or 15 gttas given every half hour or hour — the Tr. of Cloves has also

been employed but these are too stimulant to be used till the irritability is in some degree subdued It is a curious fact that there is no one remedy so well calculated to allay irritability in inflamn. of the Alv. Canal as the Spts Terebinth.a but of this more hereafter. But all these at the best are only palliative the inflamn. must be subdued by the more powerful remedies.

Delirium is to be relieved by topical depletions by leeching by cupping & bleeding in the temporal artery — in the

1st Instance Cold is to be applied to the head & then blisters — as the disease sometimes shows a disposition to remit or intermit, the bark was employed, but this was soon omitted as the stomach was found to be too irritable: the more agreeable & milder tonics were substituted as quassia — altho' this was less mischevious yet it was of no advantage.

Opium at one period was much em

ployed, but it was thought not to be of much ser-
-vice —— An injection of Laudanum ap-
peared sometimes to relieve the delirium, rest-
-lessness and anxiety.

Such are the outlines of a practice which
was finally almost universally employed —
When called in the earlier stage of the dis.
with diligence under favourable circumstances,
it will often be successful, but he who asserts
that it is a very manageable disease is very
greatly deceived —

Pestis or Plague.

This I have never seen – and therefore can only give you a short digest of the various authors who have written on the subject.

Dr Cullen places this dis.e among his exanthemata and calls it a Typhus fever of a contagious nature & accompanied with extreme debility, If this description be true or not, at any rate the disease is very badly located, as it is certainly a febrile affection & should be located with fevers –

The Terror which the plague always spread before it, has retarded all investigations into its true character – The phys.ns who were attached to the French & English armies during the attack in Egypt, have enlarged & rectified our information on this subject, they have shown that if the dis.e is at all contagious it is so in a very slight degree, that casual intercourse with the sick will not produce it & that dissections may be freely performed with impunity.

They state that it spreads only in crowded, ill

ventilated apartments (and even then is not more so than ordinary fevers) when the dis.e is at its height & very malignant & when the pat.t is in a profuse perspiration – they consider it as an Epidemic dise ——

In Egypt it depends on the exhalations from the Nile, this is shown by the appearance of the Plague at the time the River recedes after its usual overflowing. But after some time the filth thus left becomes dry from exposure to the hot sun of that Country & then the Plague ceases. Like all other fevers it depends for its origin on Marsh Miasmata – —— It sometimes assumes the Intermitting or Remitting type, but generally is of a Continued form and is either typhus or inflamty.

Its type & symptoms varied very much according to particular circumstances, among the English troops it was greatly diversified, this was noticed by one of the best English writers McGregor who was the chief army phys.n at that time

those who were confined in crowded hospitals had the typhus form of the compl.t while those who were in the open camps & exposed to the air had the Inflamty. form — But admitting all that has been said of the fever as appearing among the troops in Egypt, yet we cannot hesitate in believing that in some cases it is Contagious. not regarding the many various, marvilous stories of its acting by contagion — we cannot overlook well authenticated facts, we will not examine the old writers on this subject or pay any attention to the production of the disease by fomites, but we will consult the late writers only —

It has been found during the prevalence of the disease in several parts of Europe, that persons escaped who avoided communication with the dis.e —

In Rome in 1657 where the plague was more malignant than in any other place whatever those who secluded themselves in monasteries some of which were in the very heart of the City

remained perfectly healthy, so also in Marseilles the dis.e was completely stopped by interposing a barrier between the sick & healthy parts of the city - some have asserted that it is not communicated to those who merely keep a loop from the infected, but this is probably not true at least in Egypt.

There is a great similitude between the plague & y. fever, if they are not identically the same, they arise from similar causes, appear at the same season of the year, & affect strangers more than Inhabitants each destroys the susceptibility of the system - each is occasionally contagious & each may be imported, both are arrested by Cold weather, But there are some differences arising from climate & situation, from the character manner & modes of living, & religion of the Inhabitants of the different countries & perhaps from many other causes.

It would appear ~~from the natives~~ that among the natives of these countries that the plague

generally assumed the typhus character, this indeed might have been expected from knowing the circumstances of the vulgar in those places who are surrounded by every species of filth, by all the inconveniences caused by the most abject poverty & who are crouded in small ill ventilated apartments.

On the contrary among the English it was highly inflamty. – It has been mentioned by some writers that Carbuncles & Buboes were pathognomonic signs of the plague – but these are by no means confined to the plague, I have seen them frequently in the Y. fever, and also in typhus gravior, especially in long protracted cases –

In the treatment of the Y. fever & plague there is not much difference, in the latter it is usual to commence with an Emetic, in this the treatment is some what different, as in Y. fever the inflam.n of the stomach did not allow of it, but it was supposed that the plague was seated in the stomach & by timely evacuations

of that organ the disease might be checked (in Egypt the Emetic is said to have stopped the disease immediately) there were also in some instances bilious collections especially where the disease assumed an Intermitting form — After thus evacuating the Alv. Canal the next remedy was V.S. this is very antient practice being mentioned by Botellus two centuries ago, It was carried to great extent by Sydenham & also by the judicious Dr Russel he however employed it with some limitations resorting to it only where an inflamty. character was developed, as to the bleeding the French & English practrs differed very widely, some have employed it to great extent while others totally neglected it. From an examination of their writings I conclude that a Medl. is a proper application of the remedy —

To Sweat in the Plague has long been an established practice, originating from the idea that the matter or virus in the System must be eliminated

by some means & the best was profuse sweating — they went too far, exciting diaphoresis by the most heating & stimulating articles, by which so much exhaustion was induced that the consequences were usually fatal — In this practice however many modern writers differ, but I cannot but believe that here as in all other fevers there is a point in which sweating is useful —

The Milder diaphoretics answer best (the English preferred James' Powder but probably any of the Antimonials would answer as well) It is however the safest & most preferable plan to induce diaphoresis by external applications (especially by the vapour bath.)

Cold applications have been much employed throwing water on the patients is sometimes resorted to, but the sponging the body is attended with the most advantage — A novel method of applying Cold has been recommended by one or two modern writers & that is, rubbing the surface

of the body with cakes of Ice – This was first tried by a Russian Phys.n who accompanied the Armies in Egypt, and it is said much more benefit was derived from it than from any other practice – Many instances are recorded of the Soldiers during their delirium plunging into the Nile & when dragged out it was found that their fever was abated & that they quickly recovered – a case long ago was mentioned by Savary of a Sailor, who when delirious during an attack of the plague jumped over board into the River & who immediately grew better & finally recovered – It is also recorded that Buonaparte put his army in motion while numbers had this disorder, a heavy rain fell during the March which was eminently beneficial great numbers recovering.

External applications of another kind have been recommended by Mr. Baldwin, British Consul in Egypt as completely protecting the System & easily curing those who were affected. This was in part corroborated by his successor Mr.

Jackson, The Physicians however found that it was altogether incompetent, serving only to mitigate the symptoms & slightly to reduce the febrile action — In an advanced stage of the dis.e Blisters were useful especially where there was any local determination to the head or other parts;

The Vol. Alk Opium Camphor &c – were of advantage at this stage, after the Brunonian Practice, wine & all the diffusible Stimulants were fully & fairly employed in the early stage, but they completely failed aggravating all the symptoms & hastening the fatal determination —

Mercury was also employed & with very similar effects as in Y. fever when salivation was induced the patient recovered, but in almost every case the patient died long before this could be accomplished – And we judge from the hist.y of the plague it is not a more violent disease than our Y. fever – It is stated that about 1/3 of the French Soldiers died with it, this was exactly the case

in our hospitals where 1/3 of the patients died who had the yellow fever —

Dr. Valli who distinguished himself in Galvanic experiments lately visited this City, he had been some short time ago at Aleppo Alexandria &c — with the view of instituting some experiments on the plague, the result of some of these he communicated to Dr. Wistar "The plague is a contagious fever, it very rarely, if ever occurs twice in the same person — Infection is produced by rubbing the matter of a sore on the skin of a healthy person — If a mixture of the matter of the Plague & variolus matter be rubbed on the skin of a person who has never had either dis.e it will communicate a mild form of the plague & prevent future infection — It will not be so mild in those who have previously had the small pox — If the matter of the Plague be mixed with oil or any unctuous substance it will also communicate a mild dis.e

which generally protects the system, these are the results of 300 experiments." Dr. Valli came to this City to institute similar experiments with the Y. Fever, but not finding it here he sailed to the W. Indies where he fell a victim to the disease which he was thus bold by investigating — he was a man eminent as a Philosopher & for his enquiries into infectious diseases one who was entitled to credibility & whom we have no reason to suspect of exaggeration —

Pneumonia Typhoid.

I have already said that the Typhus Fever prevails very little in this Country which is happily exempt from the various causes which induce it — In place of it we have however of late years been devastated by a disease somewhat analagous to it, which has spread destruction through the whole extent of our country, & which for a long time resisted the exertions of the physician & entirely changed our practice in other diseases; we have hardly at this time dared to return to our former remedies, for fear of this dreadful scourge — In tracing its history we find that in 1806 the physicians of New Hampshire were attracted by some sporadic cases of a disease entirely new to them & which resisted their usual remedies — It soon spread through the New England states & entered New York at the end of 2 or 3 years, these portions of the country were very universally affected — In these places it stopped for

it stopped for a short time & then proceeded by a direct course through Pennsylva. Ohio & Kentucky and in the last years has visited Virginia & the whole of our Southern States.

It appeared in this City at the close of the winter 1812 — It was not ushered in by any of the usual promonitory signs of Epidemics.

There was nothing remarkable in the weather or in the existing state of the prevailing diseases. True it was, that on the opposite shores, New Jersey & in the neighbourhood of this City we heard of the devastations of an unusual Mortal fever — but our City continued healthy till the close of the winter — As the season was far advanced its devastations were not very extensive before it was checked by the warmth of Summer —

In the succeeding winter however it appeared in a more envenomed form, its prevalence was greater & its unfortunate victims much more numerous. I cannot

possibly give you a complete view of an Epidemic which was so much modified in its character, all I can say will be but a brief summary of my own observations & from what I have learnt from numerous communications on which I can rely; All agree in the Protean disposition of this dis.e assuming every variety of shape and appearance - In whatever form however it appeared there was a great & sudden prostration of the strength, accompanied by alternate chills & heat, the patient feeling hot & cold in quick succession - In a short time the skin became dry pale & motley - The face was livid & sometimes of a bronze colour alae of the nose contracted - the forehead smooth & polished, the eyes mild & glassy, the countenance betrayed the greatest anxiety & distress, pulse at first slow & depressed - soon quick feeble & tremulous like the vibrations of a Cord & finally not perceptible - From the commencement there

were generally partial wanderings of the mind which were succeded by wild delirium & finally ended in stupor & lethargy, sometimes the invasion of the dis.e was more sudden & violent, It is said & I believe with truth, that persons while engaged in their usual occupations have been cloven down as if by lightning — in some instances its attack was marked by excruciating pain in the small joints, as the fingers & toes which extended to the back, to the sides & head — It was compared to the stinging of a bee or to the pounding of a hammer — The pain in the joints however was fugitive & finally settled in the head, producing an injury of the sight from mere dimness to complete blindness & also delirium Coma & paralysis — It was more common to be attacked with wandering pains in the limbs & body which would fasten on the head & be accompanied with extreme langour as well of the mind as of the body

the fever would be attended with a dry & parched skin, feeble pulse — If not checked would quickly induce other affections, as vertigo throbbing of the temples, stricture across the eyes & forehead.

By a morbid vigilance & sometimes by a profound Coma bordering on Apoplexy — If delirium there would be various gradations from slight incoherence to the most violent rhapsody. If the patt. had possession of his senses, he was dejected terrified at the thoughts of death, continually sighing & groaning & his imagination presenting the most hideous phantoms to his view — It is difficult to conceive of a situation more anxious & distressed.

There is a form of the disease in which there is no local determination but accompanied with the same prostration listlessness & anxiety — there is a sense of stricture across the forehead but there are no chills or fever — the pulse is 140 or 150 in the minute, tense and quick —

This is the more insidious form of the disease & is apt to deceive even the experienced practitioner — There is another shape in which it also appears that is, the form of pneumonic inflam.^n being accompanied with violent pain in the side panting respiration Cough flushed countenance a red suffused wandering eye & other marks of determination to the Lungs, In the south it is often accompanied with considble gastric affection, being attended with distress at the Stomach bilious vomitings, pulse full voluminous & strong, yet soft & easily compressible, not possessing the capacity for resistance, which exists in the bilious pleurisy of our Country, It is apt to deceive the inexperienced pract.^r & induce him to believe that V. S, was necessary as in other inflamm.^y ~~diseases~~ fevers.

In a few days the typhoid state becomes clearly marked, the Muscular power now rapidly declines, the patient sinks into a low sterterous

condition, the tongue fauces & perhaps the whole Alg. Canal become covered with a dark brown hard incrustation, the extremities become Cold, the Skin pallid & moist, petechia & vibices appear on different parts of the body from which circumstance it has been termed the Spotted Fever, But these are comparatively rare in their appearance.
In some instances, particularly to the South the throat is the seat of the disease I saw this at Alexandria in Virg.a In the attack there is nothing peculiar, it is very similar to a common Catarrh but we are soon surprized by a sinking of the pulse, by a difficulty in respiration & deglutition, there is no enlargement of the tonsils but the lining membrane of the mouth & fauces is of a Mahogany colour & not swelled or florid as in common inflam.ns but in every way is of a more malignant nature —

What is the nature of this virulent disease which in such various forms is so destructive?

This is not easy to answer, it does not come under the nosological arrangements of fevers, as is manifest from its sometimes not having one of the symptoms of fever – There are often no chills no heats & in many cases no disturbance of the functions – Dissections show, that in the two cavities of the body there is generally in a weak inflammn of the erysipelatous character, slight adhesions & livid & partial erosions as in cases of slight gangrene, In the brain there is often an effusion of a dark thin grumous fluid, the blood exudes in some cases forming petechia &c —

Candidly considering the whole of the phenomena we must consider it as a variety of the typhus action, differing from it in many circumstances, yet not wholly dissimilar – We have account of something similar to it in the old English writers & in Sydenham Huxham &c – / Dr Bond of this City describes

a similar disease as occurring on Long Island in the year 1749 & we have traditional evidence at least of its having appeared in other situations—

As to the Causes of this disease there is some uncertainty its origin is enveloped in doubt & obscurity — From its appearing in Cold weather & being dissipated by the warmth of Spring it is supposed to depend on a low temperature, this opinion is strengthened by observing that the patients introduced into our Alms house during the Winter season have a fever generally very much resembling this — From the extinction of the susceptibility it is difficult to rouse them, but when reaction is brought on the diseases are very analagous, this fever in the A. House being marked by the dark incrusted tongue, pulse small, eyes glassy by a contracted Pupil & the same haggard anxious countenance, But Cold alone cannot be the Cause, we are therefore forced

to bring in the depraved condition of the atmosphere, however little this explains it, we are obliged to resort to it; some few cases appear to have been propagated by contagion, but that it is not a contagious dis.e appears from what has been observed of it, that like other Epidemics every disease assumes its livery—

In this City this was so much the case that the lancet was abandoned in our usual winter dis.s Stimulants were resorted to & a complete revolution in our practice was effected—I said that in some cases were propagated by contagion, these however are very few, I find however that some of my med.l friends are of a contrary opinion, they entertain no doubt of its contagious nature & they have some strong facts to support them, derived chiefly from our armies on the lines— The Militia on their return home could be distinctly traced during their whole march by the fever which

they communicated to the Inhabitants at every tavern or house at which they stopped some of the Inhabitants were seized with the fever, But it is highly probable that this was not the same fever, but that it was the common typhus fever of Camps which is acknowledged to be highly contagious —

The exciting Causes of this fever are no doubt similar to others, as errors in diet fatigue anxiety watching change of temperature &c.

There are two modes pursued in its Treatment viz 1st By the most profuse use of Stimulants — & 2nd By Sweating.

I prefer the latter, & I find that in this the Phys.ns of this City are generally agreed.

The best means of exciting Sweating have been already frequently detailed to you. I prefer the Dover's powders given once every 2 or 3 hours, with this the free use of wine whey & hot fomentations to the legs arm & body.

when this plan is early adopted & perseveringly pursued for at least 24 hours, the cure is almost certain when I have succeeded in inducing sweating I have never lost my patient, when there is great debility, hot toddy or something equally stimulant is to be given — As the disease advances or when called late in the dis.e then cordials & excitants are demanded & here the Vol. Alk. is invaluable, I had almost said is the only remedy, it is to be fearlessly used, 8 or 10 grs every half hour with plenty of wine whey hot toddy &c — If there be a rapid sinking of the pulse then the dormant resources of nature are to be excited by frictions, with the decoction of Cantharides or with the infusion of Cayenne Pepper in brandy.

This is the plan of Treatment in the more simple forms of the disease — When there is great <u>local determination</u> we must resort to other remedies in conjunction with the above.

Emetics are here very valuable as not only evacuating the Stomach but also making a great impression on the System (to be serviceable they must be repeated several times) The Tart Emet is generally to be preferred, I have sometimes given the James' Powder these are with the view at first of evacuating the Stomach — and secondly of producing considerable diaphoresis, these are to be followed up by the Merc.l Purges — Cal. & Opium are often to be combined — after these the Stimulating diaphoretics — then Blisters are to be applied to the affected parts. It should be large enough to cover the whole head or breast according as may be necessary.

As to the Lancet it is Never to be employed in this disease — as far as my exper.e goes as well as that of the Physicians of this City its use is followed by fatal consequences, Such is the case in this City, Perhaps it may be necessary in other places where the disease

disease assumes a different form.

The ordinary prognostics in fever, do not apply to this dis.e as the patient sometimes recovers from the most unpromising circumstances & is sometimes cut off with every prospect of recovery ——

There is great danger when the countenance possesses a peculiar wretched expression well known to those conversant in the dis.e or when it has a placid inanimate appearance.

When the skin assumes a livid bronze colour the disease is almost invariably fatal.

Such is the summary of a disease which 10 years ago commenced its ravages in our Country & which has just expired in our Southern States —— I cannot consider it as necessarily fatal, the practice in this City at least certainly destroyed this character & rendered it much less destructive — But every thing is to be obtained by attention & perseverance only, death is the result of inattention & careless practice.

Typhus Fever.

This name is derived from the Greek & signifies stupor heaviness which is well associated with the character of this disease.

By Nosological writers it is considered as of two kinds to which they give the names of Mitior & Gravior, this division however I cannot adapt as one is merely an aggravation of the other.

This fever is not incident to this City or indeed to any part of the United States, it occurs generally in hospitals Jails Camps, among the poor & in various places of wretchedness & want, and therefore can find no extensive source of generation or means of effusion in this Country — It has never occurred to any extent in this City, at least since I have practised here & what I have to say will be chiefly the result of my observations on this fever in the hospitals of G. Britain

As to the Causes of Typhus there has been considerable disputes by some, especially Hagarth, It is maintained that it originates solely in Contagion - that it does so in a Majority of instances there can be no doubt, as is very evident in its prevalence in the crowded apartments of the Jail & hospital -

In such cases the Small Pox is hardly more contagious - But it appears that the Sphere of Contagion is very circumscribed, not extending to adjoining apartments or even to those in the same room if it be well ventilated - But it may be propagated by Fomites of this there are many well authenticated facts, & it is curious that the Clothing of an individual will carry the disease to others, while he himself is unaffected, this was remarkably the case at the Court of where several of the Judges, Jurymen & by Standers were infected by the Criminals.

many similar facts have occurred at New Gate &c.
But tho' undoubtedly contagious, It is so only in crowded ill ventilated apartments.
In our Jail the dis.e has lately appeared in some of the Apartments which were unusually crowded, the patients were removed to a large building & the fever ceased to spread.

As relates to the precise period in which it appears after exposure, there is great doubt, generally however in 10 days, but it has after the expiration of 40 or 50 & even 60 days, of this there is no doubt, as it has been fully established by Haygarth & many others - I have seen it during the last summer appear among the German Redempt.ns in 5 or 6 wks after they had left the vessel in which the fever was prevalent, this has occurred in upwards of a dozen cases - But after even during acc this title it must be confessed that it arises from a variety of other causes

But admitting this, it will not follow that it will occur in all circumstances, it rarely occurs in apartments well ventilated & therefore seldom in Summer & in warm Countries where the windows are generally thrown open, as thus the infectious matter is so much dissipated that it cannot act on the System.

Typhus fever arises from a great variety of causes, from Marsh Miasmata long fasting, excessive evacuations anxiety & indeed from what enervates & depresses the System.

It is customary to commence with an Emetic as to the peculiar one, there is not much choice, Ipecacc.ª or Antimony, when timely administered it often checks the progress of the dis.ᵉ whatever be the cause of this disease, it appears to act chiefly on the Stomach & by evacuating the matter or by changing the mode of action in this organ — An Emetic will often prove effectual — If it is not absolutely successful

It allays the most troublesome symptoms & prepares the system for the action of other remedies — It can't be too strongly impressd on the mind that Emetics are never to be given in the advanced stage as they would heighten all the symptoms. At one time it was customary to follow up the Emetic, by the antimonial preparations to excite Nausea & diaphoresis" (Cullen &c)

After evacuating the Stomach we then free the intestines from their contents by purgative Med⸗ Hamilton is the author of this practice, It is now 20 years — he tells us that having experienced many disappointments in the use of antimonials he attempted the use of purgatives & being pleased with the trial he continued to use them, he attributes their efficacy very much to their acting on so extensive a surface as the Al⸗ Canal — To render them beneficial they should be active & continued for a long time, he prefers Cal⸗ either by its self or with some of its usual Combns"

as Jalap or Rhubarb & continues them till the whole of the indurated fecal collections are discharged, he by no means rejects the use of other remedies at the same time, Of the propriety of this mode there can be but little doubt, it is adopted by all the English Pract.rs & I have seen it employed with decided advantage.

In typhus there is a great accumulation of faeces in the Al.y Canal especially in the lower portion of the tube, this is proved by the incrusted tongue, the foul faeces by the sensation of heat & of gastric distress, by the nature of the discharge which is dark col.d & very offensive & therefore the purging is to be cont.d till this changes its character & appearance —

By this practice debility is not brought on but the Pat.ts strength is increased as the debilitating cause is removed — On this point there is no room to Cavil or Controversy.

As Cooperating with the above remedies

Cold applications are to be employed — this is not a new practice, it was recommended by Celsus but was overlooked till about a Century ago, it was recommended by a writer who was so much pleased with it, that he called it the Febrifugum magnum — About 20 years ago it was also noticed by some of the W. Indian Pract.rs but it was not much used before the celebrated work of Dr Currie was published, since which time it has been extensively employed in England & the W Indies — As regards the U States I suspect it has been but little employed — In this City all that has been done is to sponge the body in fevers when violent & the skin very hot & to apply Ice to the temples in Phrenitis.

This is not, in all probability owing to a distrust of the Remedy, but perhaps to our attachment to the lancet, which produces very analagous effects, But I think it has been too much neglected, as regards our autumnal fevers nothing

can be more useful than Cold water. Dr Currie employed chiefly in the early stages of Typhus where the exacerbation was at its height, & accompanied with flushing of the face, thirst, anxiety & restlessness - when used in the advanced stage, hot toddy brandy or some Cordial was to be administered previously, so that the System might be able to react. It was never to be employed where there was any chilliness present, any paleness on the slightest perspiration. different views where entertained of its action by Dr Jackson, he denied that its beneficial effects arose merely from the abstraction of heat, but was effected by a Tonic or Stimulating impression on the System but to this there must be a previous susceptibility for the remedy, procured if necessary by the warm bath by fractions & even by some mild stimulant Medc. after this, he totally disregards the stage of the fever or any particular circumstances - whether he is correct or not I cannot determine, but his indication requires too

much nice discrimination to be recommended to your notice & should not be acted on till we have it more particularly described — The modes of applying it are several —

1st dashing water of the temperature of 40 or 50 from a bucket

2nd. By the Shower bath

3d. By Sponging the body —

Dr Currie who has had perhaps more experience than any other — as also Dr Gregory of Edinburgh, prefer the first method, or that of dashing 3 or 4 gal.s of water at once on the patient — I have seen this practice tried while I was at Edinb.h very extensively, 1000 or 1200 of Men in Adm.l Duncans fleet were brought to the hospital with this fever — Dr Gregory ordered the Cold effusions twice a day, 3 or 4 gal.s of Cold water to be poured on them, in many cases its effects were very satisfactory, it relieved the pain in the head, the delirium anxiety restlessness, almost immediately operating as a talisman;

In other cases however where the system did not re-act, the consequences were of the most

serious kind, & in some cases death was the Result, I concluded that in a majority of cases it proved useful, but that in some cases it was a very perilous & at any rate a useless remedy — this method then of dashing water on the patient I consider as too violent to be recommended & prefer washing or sponging the body with water of a temperature of 40° which will diminish the heat of the body & moderate increased arterial action,

But you will find in Currie & other authors no such doubts expressed, they boldly advise the use of the Cold effusions — I thought however it would be proper to state to you the result of my observations on this subject, leaving you to determine its efficacy from your own experience.

When the fever is not arrested by the remedies already noticed, it is now customary to resort to diaphoretics, This practice as formerly more confided in than it is at present & sweating was early recommended & vigorously prosecuted,

It was imagined by the Humoral Pathologists that all contagious fever arose & were kept up by the matter of contagion floating through the system, It was therefore necessary in their minds that this should by some means be eliminated from the body, Diaphoresis was of course employed very early & vigorously. This is not the only instance in which a false theory led to a pernicious practice, there is however a point in which this practice is beneficial – This point after the system has been acted upon by Emetics purges and Cold applications – here however diaphoretics have nothing peculiar in their action, they act on general principles & the only circumstance requiring attention is, the proper state of the system, they are therefore to be of the milder or more active kind as may be necessary – In general however in this early stage there is some excitement & the mild diaphoretics are to be preferred, the most usual is the Saline draught

already frequently noticed —

The Saline Medc. is exceedingly appropriate, is grateful to the stomach, allays thirst & heat, relaxes the surface & induces perspiration, the same effects are produced by the dulcd. Spts of Nitre — but it must be given freely & at short intervals, the discredit into which this Medc. has fallen, is owing to its being given in too small & inadequate doses — To obtain its salutary effects ℥j or more must be given every hour or two alone or combined — It is usually combined with Laudm. even more effectual in the Spts Mindereri, but it is less agreeable than the former & is often rejected when the other will be taken — either however should be assisted by the vapour bath & warm beverages —

At this period of the disease there is an abatement of the susceptibility or excitement of the System & a change in our treatment is therefore necessary — Some stimulant Medc. are here demanded & in this City we prefer the Vol. Alk or the Carb Ammon:

To preserve the excitement of the System, it should be given in small doses, the following is an excellent one ℞

Carb Ammon ℥j
Pulv. ℊ Arab ℥ij
Sacch. Alb. ℥j
Aqua pura ℥vj M. dose ℥ss.

To promote its operation we are in the habit of employing the wine whey — there exists between certain Medicines an affinity in their operations which is very valuable & which should always be consulted in practice — Between none is this affinity stronger than between the vol. Alk & wine whey — This last is prepared by taking 2 parts of Milk & one of wine, the Milk is to be boiled & while boiling add the wine, if it is too strong it should be diluted with warm water, to render it agreable it should be sweetened with loaf Sugar — as the vol. Alk. is very evanescent in its operation, it should be

administered at short intervals every 2 hours at furthest & often every hour or every ½ hour — under similar circumstances as we use the vol. Alk. Camphor is a very valuable remedy which indeed is preferred by some to the other, they are both eminently beneficial, but judging from my own experience I should prefer the vol. Alk. — In protracted fevers however I am very much in the habit of alternating the employment of these remedies — & I think with much advantage, when the system has lost its susceptibility to impression from the one the other will act very effectually,

Camphor is administered in several ways in the form of a bolus, this however is very difficult to swallow & is very liable to create nausea, a neat preparation is, the Camphorated Julep of the dispensatories by them however it is directed in too small quantities I prefer the following —

℞ Camph — ʒj
Myrrh — ℥ss
Sacchar — ℥ij
Aqua — ℥vj — M —

On the whole, the neatest preparation is the Camphor dissolved or suspended in Milk. It lies better on the Stomach than any other Med.e & is pleasant for the patient / I have lately learnt that it may be dissolved in the Seltzer Water, which will certainly be the neatest preparation of it.) At this juncture of the disease I have found Blisters very serviceable, they have however been condemned by a great many respectable practrs among whom are Fordyce Pringle & the late Dr Moore. But on the contrary they have been praised by Cullen & very greatly by Dr Lind who has had a very extensive experience in this disease.

Besides these there are many other authorities in their favour, indeed if there is any

medical point clearly made out it is the unequivocal advantage of Blisters in all sinking states of the System, They may be applied to ~~any~~ either of the extremities – by some merely with a view to excite the System – Sinapisms are consid.d as adequate, but it is not correct – Blisters are more permanent & powerful in their operation & are every way more favourable, some have even objected to them as debilitating the System ~~by~~ the evacuation they produce – but this is certainly fallacious, the slight discharge from a Blister can have no effect – I have never seen them debilitate the System in the whole course of my practice – But whatever difference may exist on this point, no one can doubt of this efficacy in relieving delirium when applied direct to the head – To obtain their full effect they should embrace the whole head & be continued for 24 hours, but even here they have been condemned Dr Darwin has declared them to be injurious

as has also Thomas – but these are ~~too~~ isolated autho-
rities, every other writer gives them their cordial ap-
probation & in this City all acknowledge their indis-
pensible utility – But what shall I say upon
the use of Opium in Typhus Fever? There is no point
which has been more controverted, the celebrated
Brown has placed Opium at the head of his
Stimulant Medⁿ & considᵈ it as the best re-
medy in all the low stages of Fever – In this
he was followed by all his disciples & the practice
became so fashionable, that no medᵉ but wine
& Opium were employed – It was not till the
publication of Dr Fordyce, that this opium was
in any measure controverted, this gentleman
declared his result of his experience to be, that
Opium however employed or in whatever doses
exhibited to be productive of <u>no advantage</u>
<u>whatever</u> but in reality to produce mischief –
his influence has very much brought opium
into disrepute – but I think, that when in

-diciously employed, it fulfils some indications not to be accomplished by any other Med^e —

In administering it you should always keep in mind, how it is modified by the magnitude of the dose, so that very opposite effects may be obtained — In large doses the system immediately sinks — In small doses exhibited at short intervals all the effects of the most acknowledged stimulants are procured —

I have already noticed upon a preceding occasion that the Turks employed it as a substitute for wine & the more agreeable beverages of the Europeans & find it equally exhilirating; we may therefore employ it in small doses & at short intervals grs j being exhibited every 2 or 3 hours according to the nature of the case, But it has been alledged that we have a better stimulant in wine, which will answer all the purposes of Opium & is in other respects preferable — as a general rule I am willing

to acknowledge that wine is more agreeable & sufficiently powerful — Also that its stimulant operation is more durable & that it is more nutritious, provided that good Madeira or Sherry is employed — Of late years Claret & the french wines generally have become fashionable & are said to be more grateful, they are however infinitely less stimulant & nutritious & from the large quantity which must be exhibited the stomach is overloaded & frequently rejects the whole — In administering your stimulant remedies recollect that in the more advanced stages of typhus, there is a great want of susceptibility, or of excitability in the system & therefore that large quantities of your medes are to be given — Thus it is often necessary to give a quart of wine in the day & cases were even 2 or 3 bottles in the day are demanded. Opium however is preferable to wine in several cases. —

In Typhus fever where Tonic & Stimulant remedies are demanded — the Peruvian Bark was formerly much used, at present it has lost much of its reputation in this compl.t There are cases I think in which it may be employed with very peculiar advantage, It is not useful either in the very early or very advanced stage of the dis.e but about the middle of its course, it often shows a disposition to Intermit or Remit. this is generally the case in Typhus, from whatever cause it may arise, but especially from Miasmata precisely then at the point where this tendency is manifest the bark is to be administered — I have hardly met with an instance in which it could be given in Substance, owing to the peculiar irritability of the stomach & from some other cause, I therefore always advise the Aromatic decoction so often mentioned & which in

most cases proves agreeable, but when it does not, some of the bitters or aromatics are to be employed of these the Serpentaria is one of the best — It is always a grateful stimulant & is pleasant to the patients / where this Intermitt. form appears, it has been very fashionable to employ the arsenic, I have not employed it, as it operates by inducing debility, I am of opinion that it is injurious —

At one time the Carbonic Acid in the form of yeast was much employed, with a view of correcting the putridity supposed to exist — But it is now sufficiently proved that putrefaction never takes place in the living body, Indeed it is found that petichia bibices &c — which were supposed to be proofs of putrifaction — the Theory is incorrect but the practice is beneficial, It is undoubtedly one of the greatest stimulants we possess, relieving nausea, imparting tone to the Stomach & hence to the whole System,

But Yeast is not the most pleasant form of exhibition when it is given ℥ss is the dose q. s. h — or q. t. h

The Seltzer water is to be preferred as also the effervescing draughts, but perhaps the best form is that of the Malt liquor, they all especially Porter, display the most important effects, ~~nothing~~ nothing is more grateful or beneficial in bad low fevers than free draughts of London Porter — that of this Country is not so good — It acts not only as a Stimulant but as a tonic, also producing stable & permanent effects & is often to be preferred to Wine or any of the diffusible & transient Stimuli / In Europe Cyder is much used, but it is less efficacious it is the favourite remedy of Dr Gregory —

With the views similar to those which prompted the exhibition of the Carbonic acid, the Mineral acids have been employed, they have been introduced ½ a Century ago, but their full establish —

ment in practice is owing to Wm. Fordyce, he first employed them in Cynanche Maligna & was much satisfied with them, as to employ them in all the low states of fever — he commenced the cure with an Emetic & purge, and then threw in these acids — his reports are altogether in their favour, in this he has been generally followed, especially by the London Practs. But perhaps they have been employed still more on the continent — during the late war in Germany, professor Richt of Prussia was so successful in the Military hospitals with the use of these acids as to have attracted the notice of his sovereign who liberally rewarded him, Nevertheless I am disposed to believe that they have been over-rated they are always grateful & in some instances beneficial, but without the assistance of other remedies they are very feeble, their only indication is to allay

thirst

thirst, correct the dryness & ill conditioned state of the mouth & fauces, & also by a tonic power they impart a certain degree of strength to the patient, but they are never to be employed to the exclusion of other remedies —

The Muriatic Acid is to be preferred, and is given in doses of gtts X or XV in a infusion of Bark or Columba every 2 or 3 hours.

These are the remedies for the 1st & 2d Stages of the complaint, But when from an uncommon vehemence in the fever or from improper treatment it is still protracted, the system sinks & a new plan of Treatment is demanded — Never despair of your patient especially in Typhus fever, But invigorate your exertions & call upon all the resources of your art, as very often when there is hardly the slightest hope of a recovery you will be gratified in beholding an essential change for the better —

The Treatment here consists chiefly ~~of~~ in

augmenting the doses of the preceding remedies — viz Vol. Alk, Wine or Ardent Spts &c — The vol Alk is to be given in doses of grs X every half hour or hour & as much Madeira Wine is to be taken as the Stomach will bear — Of late years the Cayenne Pepper has been recommended — The pract.r of the W. Indies have employed it in Cynanch. Malig: & in other low fevers & they consider it as a very important addition to their remedies — The dose is grs IV or V every 2 or 3 hours — I do not know that much advantage is to be derived from Blisters in this advanced Stage of the disorder, they very rarely draw & if they do — Gangrene is often the consequence —

Frictions with stimulating substances proves very useful, an infusion of the Cayenne Pepper in brandy is very useful ℥ss of the powder to ℥i or ℥ss of Brandy on every portion of the body is to be rubbed & it quickly excites a glow over the

whole surface — I have known cases were the pulse could not be felt, but in 12 minutes it became sensible — It has also been recom.d to rub the surface with phosphorus mixed with Ol: oil.

The decoct: of Canthar: is another remedy of the same nature, but it is more apt to excite vesication & should be applied by dipping rags into it & tying them on the part.

There is another class of remedies much employed viz antispasmodics, as musk castor & asafœtida — the first is the most powerful, It is given in a bolus or in a Julep, the last is preferable ℞ Moschi ʒij
Gum Arab ʒij
Sacch — ʒi
Aqua ℥vj M. dose ℥ss
every 2 or 3 hours — This I prefer to the most of the usual formula — Castor I have been but little used — Asafœt has been much employed It also is given in several

forms, Pills Tin ctr. and Solutions, I prefer the last

℞ Assafœt ℥ij

Aqua — ℥vj M — dose ℥ss —

The advantage to be expected from this practice, are to quiet the tremours & subsultus tendinum.

It relieves the slow delirium & improves the system, as a general rule, they are not to be preferred to opium — But some cases occur in which they are to be employed — In these low stages of fever the greatest subject of compl.t with the pract.r is the loss of susceptibility to his remedies, In such cases we must resort to another part, to which they are to be applied — The stomach becoming insensible has a very good surface — The Rectum is said to be the "Ultimum moriens" of the body —

At any rate long after our remedies cease to make an impression on the stomach they will act powerfully on the rectum, All the usual remedies may be injected Vol. Alk

foine Land.n &c — especially the Cast —

Even here Mercury has been employed & stre nuously recommended — The Alim.y Canal is loaded in most cases with faces which being removed the System is roused & rendered more manageable — In another Stage where there is extreme debility, little fever, Coma or slow delirium, the tongue & fauces & perhaps the Ally. Canal covered with a dark acrid matter, Mercury is employed by many & it is said with singular advantage in Minute doses & very copious ly by frictions — But the relief of the bowels is not the only view — It acts also by exciting the Merc.l fever changes the existing state of things & induces an entire new action in the System, but at the same time you must not omit the other remedies, Cal: should be generally combined with the Vol. Alk or Opium, this is not altogether a new Practice it was introduced 8 or 10 years ago & has been sufficiently successful

to justify its repetition I have seen it very service able in typhus from bilious fever in this City.

This is the treatment of typhus by general and constitutional remedies but there are certain local affections demanding attention most of these I have already noticed, as the diarrhoea restlessness vigilance &c - to be relieved by Opium &c -

But the determination to the head requires more precise notice, all the symptoms of the dis.e & dissections show, that the brain, if not the primary seat of the dis.e is much affected by it, dissections reveal marks of inflam.n particularly of effusion - with these facts the indication is plain, to relieve the brain by all the means we have so frequently noticed, particularly topical depletion, the removal of the hair has alone removed the delirium. If this should not answer Cold applications are to be made, these failing a Blister should be applied over the Whole Head. It is not unknown to me, that some have

objected to this, but certainly on no solid foundation – There are some points in practice so settled as not to be disturbed, as well might you deny the utility of Mercury in Syphilis, of Bark in Intermittents as of the use of Blisters under the above circumstances, taught by the recent experiments on the Spinal marrow, I am inclined to believe that the application of Blisters to the Spine & partly to the neck would be useful – By any interruption of the influence of the Spinal Marrow, the respiration, the circulation &c – are impeded as is strongly manifested in Typhus – when the respiration circulation & the functions of the Stomach are disordered probably from an interruption of the action of this organ – There are not wanting facts to justify this idea the W. Indian Practr. say, that no remedy are so effectual in Tetanus as blisters to the Spine, one writer affirms that they will all yield to them.

These are the remedies for Typhus fever, but there are one or two additional circumstances to be noticed the apartments should be kept freely ventilated In the W. Indies they derive great advantage from changing the room, in some instances the character of the disease has been completely changed by it, this cannot always be done, in such cases the atmosphere of the Chamber sh.d be kept pure. —

1st Cleanliness should be studied, the linen of the bed & patient be changed daily at least.

2nd. All excrementitious matter be quickly removed.

3d, The floor frequently sprinkled with water Vinegar, or what is better ardent Spts —

4th When in crowded places fumigations with the Merc.l acid should be app.d —

All company excluded, for they vitiate the atmosphere abstract the mind of the patient & induce delirium — this is the management to be pursued in Typhus fever — But

But this fever is so complicated that no precise rules can be laid down, they sometimes, as in warm Countries yield in 10 or 15 days while in temperate Climates they last 5 or 6 weeks, In such cases great observation is required from the pract.r to notice the daily changes of his patient, and to vary his remedies accordingly for in this long period the same remedies will not answer for more than 2 days, but must at that period in most cases be changed —

The only Rule to be given is, to regard the condition of the System, no other definite Rules can be advanced but with judgment & discretion — The Practitioner will often very often prove successful.

Hectic Fever.

By all Nosological writers – Fevers have been divided under the two general heads of Idiopathic & Symptomatic, this division however I am disposed to reject. All fevers I believe are secondary and sympathetic, as will appear from a review of the various ~~orgiaes~~ origins of fever, this will be admitted as correct with respect to those which arise from Wounds & other injuries to the body of a similar nature, so also as to those which arise from the innoculation of any virus – as that of Small pox, or those generated by the action of Poisons or Corros. Sub.: Arsenic &c – this position is so far indisputeable, but it is not less true as it applies to Idiopathic fevers so called – Each of these arises from Marsh effluvia or from Contagion, but these injurious effluvia can only be admitted by being entangled with the Saliva & swallowed – hence

the system can only be affected thro' the stomach. It must be confessed that some have consider'd the lungs as the avenue by which they enter the system or the part on which they operate — But this is highly improbable from the great want of susceptibility in those organs — and

2ndly, from the lungs being solely excretory organs through which nothing can be received by the system — whether this be the case or not, is but of little importance in the present question, as these organs form but one point on which impressions are made — My Theory is that all diseases have their origin in local irritation & spread more or less according to circumstances, the Stomach is the organ most commonly first excited — hence the impression is diffused by multiplying the trains of morbid associations, till all parts are involved in a greater or lesser degree — These observations I have now made previously to the consider—

-ation of hectic fever — which has always been considered as a Symptomatic disease, but which is not more so than those we have already considered.

Hectic fever is usually associated with Phthisis pulm.ᵃ but may be connected with many other diseases — whatever produces great irritation will induce this fever — It was formerly thought that it could be generated only by the absorption of pus, but this has been wholly denied by Mr. Hunter who first showed that it frequently prevails where no matter is formed & the largest accumulations of pus will often not excite it — Besides Pulmonᵃ Consumption it is associated with several other diseases, as the white swelling of the knee joint & similar affections of other articulations, also Gout, Rheumatism when long fixed in the joints, —

2nd Schirrus & Scrofula, especially when in glandular parts as the Mammæ ovaries uterus &c.

3ᵈ In obstructions & congestions of the viscera even when no abscess is found —

4th from simple irritation, as from a stone in the bladder or ureters, or from pins needles &c lodged in different parts of the body, of which there are many examples.

5th It is sometimes met with in pregnancy, merely from the irritation produced by the gravid uterus.

This disease is of the same nature & type as the Intermitt. fever, indeed they resemble each other so much that they may be confounded but there are some circumstances by which they may be distinguished.

1st the paroxysms of the hectic fever are seldom regular in their appearance, but are generally very irregular, while those of an Intermitt. recur at stated periods.

2nd In hectic there is very often no chill & on the contrary, there are sometimes severe rigours, but no hot or sweating stage.

3d The paroxysm is not relieved by a perspiration, while this is very profuse the patient

will usually complain of strong sensations of heat, or Cold.

4th During the hot stage there is uniformly a circumscribed blush on the Cheek, which is very characteristic & widely different from the flush in Intermitts —

5th The Tongue is always clean & preternaturally florid & polished while in Intermitts it is furred, white or of a bilious tinge this difference you should remember —

6th The Appetite is unimpaired & the bowels are in a natural condition.

7th The Urine is turbed during the paroxysm but clear & pellucid during the intermission directly the reverse is the case in Intermitts —

8th The mind in Hectic fever is very generally cheerful, in Intertts it is anxious & distressed.

It would be easy to point out many other points in which the two diseases differ, these are the most prominent & will answer, as to its Management this resembles Intermitts both

as to the general principles & as to the individual remedies – It may be divided into that proper, during the paroxysm & that during the Apyrexia.

To prevent the paroxysm Opium is the most efficacious article – as testified by a large number of practitioners, but on account of the increasing debility – We do not assist its operation by warm beverages &c – These also are withheld in the subsequent stages for the same reason & hence we do not interfere during the hot or sweating stages, during the Apyrexia we act differently – here all those remedies are demanded which are employed under similar circumstances in the other disease —— We have however a choice & the best I will detail, this fever is Inflamty. or otherwise, where there is too much action as the case in the early stage generally V.S. is demanded – The blood drawn has the inflamty. appearances, not a single bleeding is to be relied on, but the operation should be

often repeated — Small quantities only are to be taken as the system is so much weakened, —

The Alimentry canal not being oppressed by bile or any irritating matters evacuations are not demanded or employed, but I must think that in certain cases — Emetics are of minute utility not as evacuants, but on the principle which I have so often explained — It may be received as a Rule to which there are few, if any exceptions that all periodical diseases are essentially benefitted by repeated & active vomiting — The system being thus prepared we may then safely resort to Tonics, not the least celebrated of these is the Bark this was the favourite remedy of Dr. Cullen, but I have no hesitation in declaring that so highly supported — I have no great confidence in it — in my hands it has generally proved offensive or purged & scarcely ever suspended the paroxysm — But I may have failed from some peculiar circumstances,

therefore do not from my report give up the Bark — It has been ~~too~~ highly & universally recommended to be hastily abandoned. It is sometimes useful with Myrrh, in my hands this last article either alone or in some other combn. answers better — There is a celebrated prescription which you should know.

℞ Gum Myrrh ℥ij
Sulph. Ferri ℥j
Carb Potas ℥ij
Saccharr — ℥ij
Aq. Cinnam: ℥vj M.

Many vegetable Bitters are much employed as the Chamomile, the Jeassia Gentian Columbo &c — and are preferable ~~to~~ the Bark — I have more confidence in Wine & in the wild cherry tree Bark than in the Cinchona. The Cherry Bark is a very important article in this disease in testimony of which I have a large body of evidence.

The Uva Ursi was originally introduced by Gourde, in this City it has been employed ~~with satisfy~~

in some cases — from analogy we may suppose the Arsenic has not been neglected here — the few trials I have had with it, has disappointed me —

Sacch. Sato. was but little employed until lately Dr Irwin of S Carolina has recommended it as a most valuable article, I from his authority have tried it in several cases but with no decided effects, but from my confidence in the Gentn. who has recommended it I wice not hastily abandon its —

The Mineral Acids have been used with much benefit, the Nitric is the most effectual, I have employed it much & am well satisfied with its, with the liberal use of Opium, this forms our soundest & most effectual practice, my practice is to give as much as possible thro' the day, & at bed time to exhibit a large dose of opium as also just before the paroxysm; as this is a fever of irritation, it was supposed that opium would prove useful, which is fully confirmed by practice — This is the best method of Treatment

but there are many other important remedies — I have mentioned Sulphur as being useful in periodical diseases, Dr Physick thinks it is the best means of removing Hectic fever I can't go quite so far, but I have a very favourable opinion of it when given in doses that do not purge — Carbon from its efficacy in Intermitt.ts I have employed in Hectics, in one case it was very useful, little will all remedies avail without the patient is put into a large apartment. It is not easy to conceive how important this is, I have known a most inveterate fever cured by a removal to a large room. Exercise is important especially gestation, riding on horseback has always been highly & deservedly praised — Such is the treatment when the fever is excited by causes which are within & not to be removed by Surg.l operations when the cause lies externally it may usually be removed & the fever will immediately disappear —

Hemorrhages.

These may very properly be considered as dis.
of the blood vessels – The first distinction which
has been drawn between these is, that of active
& passive hemorrhagy. This was originally made
by Stahl & has been adopted by Cullen & other
modern writers, there is no doubt a foundation
for this division, but the exact line between
them cannot so easily be drawn – there is
another distinction of more value, they may
be considered as accidental or vicarious or
as Critical – the first of these can only be con
sidered as a diseased state & demanding
Medl. treatment – The Critical are Salutary –
While the vicarious are never dangerous, ex-
cept when they occur in important organs.

Cullen has very correctly defined Hemorrh.
Pyrexia with an effusion of blood independant
of external violence – That there is Inflamty.
action is proved by every circumstance &

by the appearance of the blood drawn, the discharge is preceded by a sense of fulness of the part, with often some degree of swelling itching & heat –

Cases sometimes occur at begining all the laws of fevers, particularly of Intermitt.s there are regular chills & during the hot stage there is the effusion of blood this recurring for days & weeks. As a general rule, we are more liable to these at the age of puberty when the body ceases to grow & does not demand all the blood formed –

In early life the hemorrhage is from the arteries, in advanced life it is from the veins – Plethora being then transferred to the venous system, this however is not a universal law, It has been ascertained that the discharge is always venous from the liver spleen stomach & hemorrhoidal tumours, while that from the nostrils & lungs is uniformly arterial –

<u>Causes</u> are exceedingly various, Lind states that one of these is the change of the balance

of the circulation at puberty, but also we may add local irregularity of the circulation from peculiarity of structure, by which blood is irregularly transmitted — thus large heads & short necks or narrow flattened, badly formed chests render the individuals liable to Hemorrhage generally it is active in the fall & plethoric in the Spring or Summer — but this is not always the case, it is not unusual to discover hemorrhages in persons thin & attenuated, but here it arises from local congestions or from some unequal distribution of the blood —

These are the causes dependant on the Temperaments or on constitutional affections, there are others which may be regarded as accidental, subordinate or accessory to these; what ever invigorates or quickens the circulation or directs or concentrates it in a part must be considered under this head, the more prominent of these is violent exercise, as running leaping &c

also lifting heavy weights, passions ungratified venerial desires &c — &c —

2nd External heat, this is generally supposed to act by rarifying the blood, but Sauvage has proved, that this is not an expansible fluid at least to any degree, that submitted to a high temperature very little expansion was evident. That heat disposes to Hemorr.e every pract.n Must have abundant evidence, as it is seen so frequently in those who work in close hot rooms over fires &c — It operates

1st by stimulating the heart & arteries, &

2nd by relaxing the surface of the body

3d. Cold surface particularly of the feet also disposes to hemorrhagy.

The mode of action is very intelligible when suddenly applied, as in the shower bath a sudden impression is made on the system & a corresponding impetus is given to the circulation — But where Cold is gradually applied

there is an accumulation of excitability, so that there is violent reaction, or exposure to heat or any stimulating article —

4th, A diminution of the weight or density of the Atmosphere, this is evinced by the phenomena produced by the Ascent to elevated positions, Thus Dessaussure states, that in ascending the Alps, blood gushed out from his nostrils ears lungs &c — his account is confirmed by Baron Humboldt who experienced similar effects from ascending the Andes in S America.

These are the general causes of Hemorrhage, which are assisted by various accessary circumstances, as ligatures on different parts of the body posture &c — producing a determination of the blood to weak parts, to these we may adet, Such as are caused by accidents as blows wounds falls &c — which appertain to the province of Surgery.

— The next point in the Method of Treatment

But as the

But at the very threshold we are met by the question – is it expedient or justifiable in any case to interfere, or, should the case at all times & under all circumstances be left to nature? The doctrine was originally advanced by Stahl, that these were owing to the efforts of nature to relieve the system & when this object was accomplished the wound would close & heal – This is certainly true with some limitations, Thus Syncope will come on by which the flow of blood will be suppressed before any alarming symptoms are ~~produced~~ indeed. Nor is it less true, that such discharges can not be directly stopped by art, without the most serious consequences. Thus it is indisputeably a fact that hemorrhages within the Cranium – which induce Mania or apoplexy, are frequently averted by the flow of blood from the nostrils the same is true of irritable discharges in fever, neither

of which can be stopped without the most eminent danger — But we can't always confide in Nature altho' generally wise & salutary in her operations, yet we must sometimes counteract her & take the treatment out of her hands — Thus sometimes a proper direction is not given to the evacuation, instead of making the nostrils, hemorrhoidal tumours or rather safe parts the seat of the discharge, the blood is emptied into the lungs or within the cranium producing speedy death — Nor is her incompetency less evident in not regulating the quantity of the discharge & in rupturing large vessels — In these cases art must interfere or all will be inevitably lost — — As preliminary to the consideration of the particular cases of Hemorrhagy I will notice the general principles on which the whole are to be treated — called to a case of profuse bleeding the first indica

cation is to stop the flow of blood & where there are active or febrile symptoms these are to be moderated, this is accomplished,

1st By reducing the quantity of the circulating fluids by direct evacuations.

2nd By refrigerents external or internal — by external as Cold applications of various kinds to the surface, By internal refrigerents is meant a set of medⁿ so called of which the Neutral Salts are the chief.

3d. By sedative articles, or those supposed to reduce the activity of the circulation, without evacuation, as the digitalis squill tobacco &c —

4th By those articles which astringe the mouths of the vessels, whether this is ever the case is to be problematical, but it is supposed that these form a large class of medⁿ such as lead alum the mineral & many of the vegetable acids — 5th On another principle some remedies operate by effecting a revulsion

from the affected part to one less important — This is very important & is usually attempted by stimulating pediluvium, or embrocations, but these at best are highly equivocal remedies & can't be compared to cupping & vesicating applications as near as possible to the part affected — Cupping is useful as well by revulsing as by evacuating —

The Second indication is to prevent the recurrence, by doing away the cause of its reproduction, as the origin is usually laid in plethora — The best prophylactic is Diet so as to fill the vessels as little as possible, all other remedies are palliative only & temporary, and may prove injurious by inducing a habit as pernicious as the original disease. thus V. S is temporary in its operation & by frequent repitition it induces a habit which cannot safely be overcome. purging &c — is liable to some objections —

altho' it may be occasionally resorted to, yet it should not be made regular or permanent, more dependance should be placed on Exercise. This promotes the several Secretions & excretions which detract from the volume of blood & obviates local accumulations & congestions, these are the leading principles — And my duty is next to illustrate them, by noticing the particular forms of Hemorrhagy.

Hemoptysis.

By this term is meant hemorrhagy from the Lungs Trachea and Fauces.

We should be apprised that the discharge may come from these several situations & of the signs by which they can be distinguished as thus we may often save our patient much uneasiness & as the treatment will vary — When the blood comes from the fauces or trachea there is only a hawking — there

is no pain, no oppression no uneasiness & no febrile excitement – In some cases by examining the fauces we may see the source – in some cases the parts are inflamed & some what swelled, notwithstanding the hemorrhages from the trachea are usually moderate yet they are sometimes very serious & demand all our care – I & others have known a bleeding clearly to be traced to the trachea & in consumption – I have often seen bleeding in consumption from Catarrh & from the tubercular form, on the whole, it is usually of little consequence when it comes from the fauces or trachea but it always demands attention to distinguish the two.

When the blood comes from the Lungs it is florid & frothy, there is always more or less Cough & it can easily be distinguished from Hematemesis – It arises from most of the causes already enumerated – but

there are some which more particularly produce this – It is well ascertained that some persons have a predisposition to this compl^t. which is indicated by their peculiar structure – a narrow flat thorax, prominent shoulders invite its occurrence – It is excited into action by a variety of causes, as loud speaking, singing laughing rage any exertion, particularly lifting heavy weights vicissitudes of the weather, irregular habits particularly of intemperance – The suppression of accustomed evacuations particularly of the hemorrhoidal vessels or of the Catamenia Altho' it is usually induced by these causes yet it is a curious fact, that hemoptysis more frequently occurs during the night time, when the pat^t. is at rest & free from any of the usual exciting causes – I am persuaded that of those cases which I have seen, a large majority have taken place

during the quiet of the night & this is the experience of other practitioners. Whether this is owing to an increased predisposition laid by sleep is not determined, it is a curious fact & not sufficiently elucidated —

of Hemoptysis there are several species arising from several causes & indicating different degrees of danger.

1st That produced by accident from a blow on the thorax from a fall — from wounds of the lungs, if the injury is not extensive & the lungs are free from dis.e there is no danger, the part soon heals —

2d That arising from excessive inflam.n of the lungs, as after pleurisy peripneumony, this is not very serious —

3d It may occur from Metastasis from other parts as from the hemorrhoidal tumours, from the uterus nose &c — This is seldom prejudicial where there is no —

predispositions to pulmonic compl.ts and where it is not copious.

4th It may arise from plethora, or from topical congestion both of which are frequently relieved by it. This form does not necessarily occur in the full & plethoric, but often appears also in the thin & valetudinarian & tho' frequently it may end in consumption, yet this is not invariably the case, some persons who have frequent evacuations of blood from the lungs, live to a very old age, of which I have known many instances — Indeed it is a fact, that long lived persons are often subject to some periodical evacuation.

5th Hemoptoe may arise from abscesses in ulcers in the Lungs, followed ill cured pneumonic inflam.t the blood here is mixed with phlegm or some purulent matters, in such cases a judicious course of treatment will often promote a complete

recovery — 6th, the spitting of blood may arise from tubercles & may be connected with a scrophulous disease of the lungs & of the system, here, altho' the evacuation is small, yet it proves fatal by terminating in consumptn.

That form of Hemoptysis of which we are now to treat is attended with febrile action. this is ushered in by a sense of weight & oppression about the precordia by a hard Cough difficult respiration, a full irregular pulse & a flushed turnid countenance. sometimes there are chills a coldness of the extremities pains in the back & loins flatulency & constipation of the bowels — The indication here is obvious to reduce the febrile action which subsists — with this view V.S. promises much, But many respectable practrs have objected to its employment of these is the late Dr Heberden. he deliberately asks the question, how the opening of a second vessel in a diffnt part

can check a hemorrhage already existing from a vessel in the lungs – this is a sophism ~~as~~ ~~wrally~~ unworthy of this great man, however difficult the explanation may be, he well knew that the efficacy of the practice was fully demonstrated – neither do I think that there is any dark meaning attached to the explanation by opening a vessel in another part – we invite the refluxy of blood to that part & thus V.S operates by revulsion, a solution however is immaterial, the fact is almost universally conceded – to be effectual the bleeding should be very copious, small & repeated bleedings are idle & utterly unavailing, they harrass & debilitate the pat.t & will not effect a cure – My practice is, at once by a large orifice, to draw off so much blood as to make a favourable impression on to subdue the force of arterial action, nothing less can be effectual,

as soon as blood is thus detracted, we may direct the com.n Salt ℥j to ℥iv be given every 10, 15 or 20 minutes according to the urgency of the case, of its efficacy there can be no doubt, most of the pract.rs in this City have the highest confidence in it, being very prompt in its action & highly successful – how it operates is not very intelligible – It is probable that the action excited in the fauces & trachea is propagated by continuous sympathy to the lungs & there operates as an astringent to the ruptured vessels nothing being so styptic as the common Salt – as co-operating means Cold should be applied to the thorax & particularly to the axillæ as there is no part so sensible as these – Cloths dipped in Cold vinegar & water, or in Cold water, or Ice powdered & placed in a bladder are to be placed in the arm pits – It has also been strongly recommended to wrap the whole body in a sheet wet with Cold water –

This is bold

This is bold practice & likely to be effectual, it was pursued by the late Dr Bond of this City, I have not tried it, Darwin has suggested that cold water should be dashed on the body or that the whole person should be immersed in a cold bath, This practice might now & then be effectual, but we have every reason to believe that by determining the force of the circulation to the interior parts it would augment the disease. As many of you know it is now very customary to exhibit the Sacch. Sat: in all cases of Hemorrhage — This is new practice it was long ago used in Europe & this Country, & was thought useful & safe till the publications of Sir Geo. Baker & others by whom the use of lead was denounced as likely to prove injurious & dangerous, a panic terror after this prevailed & the Sug. of lead became entirely neglected — To the late Professor Barton the credit is due of dissipating these groundless fears & establishing efficacy of our Medicine —

perhaps we have now gone to the contrary extreme & employ it too promiscuously — that it is generally useful in all hemorrhages is a point indisputeably established, but certain I am that its use ought always to be preceded by copious V.S. where there is fulness & activity of the pulse particularly Hæmoptysis — I am convinced that otherwise it will not only prove useless but mischevious — that one bleeding only will be sufficient, but it should be repeated as long as there is any arterial action. After this the Sugar of lead will be attended with a happy effect gr ij or iij of it with a little Opium are to be given every 2 or 3 hours — this however is only applicable to moderate hemorrhages — to expect to stop a large stream of ~~xx~~ ~~is idle~~ blood by it is idle. & we will often be disappointed, what would be the effect of a large dose I know not but I believe it would be safe — in one case I

I gave ℥j it had no bad effect, but it did not stop the hemorrhage —— I have known ℥i accidentally taken by an old woman, it produced active purging but there was no spasm no Colic & none of the distressing effects usually attributed to this ~~effect~~ article.

Not a little confidence has been placed in **Alum**, this is certainly a very valuable article, is a good astringent & promises to be useful, I do not however think very highly of it, to profuse hemorrh.ᵃ it is entirely unsuited, but it may be useful after the violence of the disch.ᵉ has been moderated —

What shall I say of the Digitalis? as I mean to treat very fully of this article when on the subject of Uterine Hemorrhagia I shall now make but one or two remarks — from the influence which digitalis possesses over the Circulation, it has been extolled in all cases of active hemorrhagy — my experience teaches me that it is totally inefficient as a substitute

for the lancet & is not to be trusted in the above cases — After arterial action has been reduced it is then a precarious remedy & the dose in which it is generally used is too small — In a common dose it will excite vomiting — which to say the least is not a true measure — I think that a great error has been committed in selecting the cases in which it is to be employed, the only case in which it is to be adapted is, where there is a hard cough, an habitual pain in the sides & breast, quick active pulse, accompanied with a mobility or weakness of the system — here V.S. is inadmissible from a variety of circumstances & a judicious practr. who in this & in all other cases, sedulously studies the case of his patient & varies his remedies accordingly will recur to the digitalis, as an important auxillary, In such cases it will sometimes be attended with singular advantage, but in profuse discharges of blood it will be altogether useless if not fatal —

Condemning Emetics in the early stage of hemoptysis I cordially concur with the generality of Practrs. in exhibiting them in small & nauseating doses, perhaps there is no one set of ~~these~~ remedies but may be useful, the Emet Tartar is employed with much advantage — I have employed it in febrile hemorrhages & I think with manifest utility —

To the power of Vitriolic Solution we have the Testimony of Dr Moseley & Dr Barton — I have never employed it my self, nor seen it employed by others, But with that kind of confidence which results from experience I can recommend the Ipecacc.a as a most important article — I have employed it many years & in a great variety of cases & the more I use it, the better am I satisfied of its efficacy — It should be given so as to excite slight nausea which should be kept up for 8, 10, or 24 hours.

The dose is usually grs ij with grs ss of Opium exhibited at intervals as may be necessary — It has been already remarked by me, that the

frigerants are employed as a means of cure, the whole of the Neutral Salts are included in this term, the most valuable is the Nitre, there is no remedy used more than this & none which is directed more vaguely & injudiciously — It has no power of directly stopping the bleeding & therefore can be of no use, while this is very copious — But it has a manifest effect in reducing the pulse & there are few articles which are more important as auxillaries than the Nitre. It is given alone, or what is better combined with the Antimonials in minute doses — Similar to this in their virtues are the Mineral acids they are given with the same views but I suspect they have more astringency & therefore will operate at once, whether they have any astringent power is to me doubtful they are however useful, but are not to be employed to the exclusion to the remedies already detailed —

The Most efficacious to stop Hemorrhage

is the Sulphuric acid 15, 20, or 30 gtts. of the diluted acid or of the Elixir vitriol are to be given every half an hour — To these we may add some of the Narcotics, I have already noticed the digitalis which is usually placed in this class — But besides this the Cicuta Henbane & Opium have been very strongly recommended — this practice originated in Germany & now is adopted by the English Phys.ns — The principles on which they act are to quiet irritation & to subdue action, The Cicuta & Henbane have not been much employd the Opium has however been freely resorted to — what would be the effect of it in a large dose in active Hemorrhage I consider as problematical, that it has in many cases relieved greatly there can be no doubt, All acknowledge that it is one of the most effectual remedies in the Hemorrhage, the best practice in such cases is to bring the system of the female under the influence of a large dose of Opium, But

the question may be asked, is not opium a stimulant & will it not accelerate the already active & disturbed circulation? But we know that the Surgeon after his operations & while the system is excited, always orders his opiate with the happiest effects — & we should remember that the properties of this article are very peculiar —

Opium is a stimulant, but this is so tempered by its other properties that it often produces effects very different — Nevertheless I do not vindicate the use of this article in Hemorrh.d from the lungs, My experience is too narrow to form a decisive opinion — When I have employed Opium in the early stage, it has been where there was great irritation & Cough — All will admit that it is here called for — Altho' the arterial action is done away, yet the irritation will keep up the Cough which of itself is very injurious — Continually exciting fresh discharges of the blood, by doing away the irritation by means of Opium the

discharge will stop.

As so operating with these remedies which may be consid.d as acting on the system generally, there are some local applications.

I have already noticed the utility of Cold applied to the thorax especially to the axilla, when there is a constitutional predisposition to this evacuation depending on peculiarity of structure, or where there is a tendency of Consumption we should resort to Blisters — Practitioners are not agreed as to the best place for their application, some preferring the wrists & ankles, others that they are better to the back of the neck. A majority however prefer the breast & as regards my self, I have no doubt that the latter is the proper position — It is proved that their efficacy in all such affections is in proportion to their proximity to the seat of the disease: to this there is one exception where we wish to interrupt a train of morbid associations, or destroy

the regular concatination of disease we apply them to the extremities — too much can't be said of the utility of Blisters, I have more than once known cases where the flow of blood continued un influenced by all the above remedies, immediately arrested by the application of a blister — as I have stated, this is the best course to arrest the flow of blood, but it is necessary to attend to some other circumstances.

1st The moment we are called to a Patient with Hemoptoe we should enjoin complete rest in bed, with the shoulders some what elevated.

2nd The patient should be kept cool & the room be freely ventilated, this is of great importance.

3d. Company should be kept wholly excluded & the patient not be allowed to converse — asking a question has frequently induced a profuse discharge.

4th. As to diet, small portions of demulcent drinks agreeably acidulated should be given, the stomach is never to be loaded with Aliment or drink.

5th. Bowels should be kept in a soluble state no advantages is gained by Purges.

But sometimes instead of active hemorrh.s we have hemorrh.s of a different character, these have been termed passive hemorrh.s or those attended with febrile action — where this is originally the case, or whether it is the consequence of the other form, the same course of Treatment is to be adopted. No evacuations are here demanded, we must support the tone of the System & impart strength to the blood vessels — for this Tonics are demanded & the Peruvian bark has been held in high repute — All confess its utility some even to enthusiasm of these was the late Dr Rush, it is commonly given alone, I believe it is improved by being combined with the Chalybeate articles, of the efficacy of these last, all of you must be sufficiently surprized, some vegetable astringents are employed as the Kino & Catechu, these I believe are of little importance much more advantage is to be expected from the Mineral acids — especially the Nitric & Sulphuric — If we wish simply to stop the flow of blood, I believe the Sulphuric is the best, but

if there is a tubercular or Scrofulous state of the lungs more is to be expected from the Nitric acids, hereafter I shall shew that of all the remedies for Scrofula & consumption this is the best.

These are the Chief remedies, for their employment is to be aided by an habitual attendance to the mode of living, to exercise diet drinks there should not be stimulating — The malt liquors especially Porter are to be preferred, It is a curious circumstance that the weaker form of Hemoptysis have been again & again cured by the use of Porter as a drink — By pursuing such a course of Treatment we shall generally accomplish a cure — but unhappily hemoptys. especially when depending on constitutional peculiarities is very apt to occur from the slight test cause — To obviate this tendency to a relapse, we should lay down some Prophylactic directions which are vigorously to be observed —

First to avoid all these circumstances which can give an impetus to the circulation, the food should be of

should be of the mildest kind, a Milk diet is very excellent, the patient should avoid excesses of all kinds whether of mind or body with the greatest care.

2nd. The patient should carefully avoid "taking cold" nothing is so apt to bring back a Hemoptoe as a Catarrh which is generally followed by the most obstinate & serious consequences.

3d. When there is a predisposition to an attack we should watch the case with the greatest attention, attending to the system generally & particularly to the Chest, any pain or activity of the Circulation, any increased oppression should be attended to & removed without delay by small bleedings by a diet still lower than before, by complete rest & by cooling medicines.

4th much good may be expected from Blisters where there is any real affection they may be applied to the Chest otherwise to the wrists & ankles.

5th On the same principle, a salivation is useful, by the impression thus induced, action is diverted from the lungs — & in some

cases the morbid action may by it be completely supplanted —

6th As a precautionary means Emetics have been much recommended, they are to be frequently repeated, especially where there are tubercles they have been highly extolled, they divert the blood from the lungs, produce a more regular & equable circulation, relieve the Cough, dislocates the dis^e and renders the System more susceptible to the operation of other remedies —

Conduct the Treatment as we may, there will occur cases so peculiarly obstinate & stubborn that they will resist our best endeavours —

Here as a dernier alternative we must advise the removal to a warmer & more equable climate & if possible the patient should go by Sea — It is true this will often fail but we have abundant testimony, that cures are also not unfrequently accomplished by a Sea voyage & by an equable temperate climate — If this were only

the case occasionally, it would be our duty to recommend it to as a rule for your professional conduct, you should remember that precisely as you are embarrassed by the difficulties of the case your exertions should be invigorated by great efforts & by close attention cures will be frequently accomplished, where every thing wore the most unpromising aspect –

Never consider every thing done while any thing remains to do.

Hematemesis

This has been sometimes confounded with Hemoptysis, but it should be distinguished & in this there is no difficulty.

When the blood comes from the Stomach it is not preceded or attended by any pulmonary affections, there is no Cough, no dyspnoea, no pain & no oppression of any kind — The blood is usually dark grumous & mixed with the contents of the Stomach It is also brought up by vomiting, but from the lungs there is the several pneumonic symptoms already specified — The blood is of an arterial colr. mixed with a frothy mucus & always brought up by Coughing —

Hematemesis is produced by many causes now & then it is the result of but is usually induced by concussion by blows & other injuries to the Stomach, by hard drinking by violent Emetics, by acrid poisonous matters, by excessive Cold water, by Ice Creams &c this is one

form of the complaint & may be called primary or Idiopathic, but it is often secondary or vicarious, arising from obstructions of the liver spleen &c from suppressions of the hemorrhoidal & menstrual discharges — The Treatment in either case must be governed by existing circumstances. If there be considerable vigour & inflamty. action we should bleed & pursue the same course as pointed out by Hamoptis. where the bleeding is profuse Comm. Salt Alum Solution of the Sacch: Sat: or what is sometimes very effectual gtts XX or XXX of the Tr. of Iron should be exhibited — as these come in contact with the bleeding vessels they act more rapidly than in other cases, Cold drinks are very important particularly Ice water, how far they may be pushed with Prudence I know not. — Sometimes there is extreme irritability of the Stomach & the vomiting is so violent, that none of the remedies will remain on the Stomach — To allay these commotions we resort to the ordinary

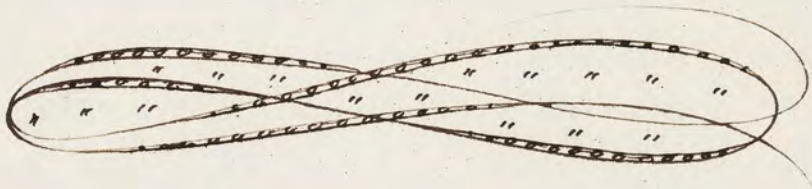
means, especially the blister, this answers a two fold purpose, it allays the vomiting & also is one of the best means of checking the hemorrhage Some have advised that we should resort to the rectum in these cases for the application of our remedies — Cases may occur in which this may be necessary I have not however met with any — The Hemorrhage being thus suppressed we are next to enquire whether it arose from visceral congestions or from a suppression of any customary evacuations, having ascertained the cause you must resort to the appropriate remedies, which either have been or will hereafter be fully detailed — as intimately connected with this complaint I am to notice a Species of Hematemesis which occurs to females at the time of puberty & which is said to be successfully treated by Purgatives exhibited freely

It has been long held that this discharge is vicarious, & I am inclined to this opinion,

independant of many other arguments my reason for this is, that in all the cases which I have seen there has been a retention or suppression of the Menses ——

Dr Hamilton however has stated that it proceeds from or is dependant on a constipated state of the bowels, that the faeces are always copious, of an unnatural colr consistence & smell —

What is his success compared with the usual mode of treatment I am not able to determine but I am sure that in Chloris, with which this is frequently complicated — purgatives are our most effectual remedies



Epistaxis.

This species of hemorrhage is liable to occur at the age of puberty, after menstruation is established a new drain is opened & it rarely occurs in girls,

It is produced by all the usual causes of Hemorrhage, particularly by exposure to heat, by violent exercise, by blows on the nose by particular postures of the head – accelerating the circulation in that part by ligatures around the neck &c, these operating on a predisposed constitution generally occasions a bleeding from the nostrils. Sometimes there are no premonitory symptoms when the pat.t is plethoric & there is any febrile action we have pain in the head, heaviness, vertigo, tinitus aurium some heat & itching of the nostrils, sometimes there is a throbbing of the carrotid & temporal arteries – there is in some cases a more distinct febrile paroxysm, when we have a coldness of the extremities alternate rigours & heats, &

almost universally a constipation of the bowels.

The indications are to check the flow of blood and — Duelly to do away the tendency to recur —

To fulfil the first, we have many remedies, The patient should be placed in an erect or sitting position with his head thrown a little back.

Cold should then be applied to the Nostrils — to the neck to the axilla, or to the Scrotum — This last is a very sensible part, & the application of Cold to it is useful in all the hemorrhagies especially from the nose — These being ineffectual, the Nostrils are to be plugged up with dossils of lint dry or dipped in a Solution of Alum of Sugar of lead, of white vitriol of the Sulphate or muriate of Iron, or what has again & again succeeded by wetting a dossil & dipping it in fine powd. charcoal — — these remedies being in vain employed V.S. is to be resorted to after which the head is to be bathed in water made Cold by

dissolving in it Sal. Ammoniac or Comn. Salt which will often be effectual when all others fail – As a dernier resort we must try compression by passing a string thro' the nostrils by means of a probe to which a sponge is to be ~~applied~~ fastened and drawn up so as to fill the posterior nares –

To obviate the disposition to return we must avoid any exciting cause – It is usually associated with a fulness of the blood vessels, hence the antiphlogistic treatment in every part is to be fully pursued, avoiding all excesses & being restricted to a low diet –

As to the Medl. Treatment V. S. and when there is great determination to the head local bleeding by leeches or Cups, are highly important – we should place much confidence in purges to do away the predispositions, they operate on principles well known to you & they are particularly indicated as costiveness so universally prevails. These being ineffectual a Blister is to be ap–

plied to the neck or to the extremities or some other drain is to be established — this will uniformly succeed, but the question again rises — Is it proper to remove this hemorrhage, which is so often of a critical nature ?

It must occur to every one that in certain cases, where the discharge is critical in Ardent Fevers, or in great determinations to the head it would be indiscreet to interfere, this is an effort of Nature, nor would it be prudent in the full & plethoric — and where there is an apoplectic tendency to stop it suddenly — but we should do away the necessity gradually by the means above specified, and above all by the blisters or Issue to the neck or extremities.

Uterine Hemorrhage
improperly termed Menorrhagia.

Menstruation is a most important function of the female sex & one which is subject to many derangements, Each of these has great influence over the health & welfare of the patient – Not the least in importance if this is menorrhagia or an immoderate flow of the menses, which may arise either from the discharge containing too long or recurring too frequently –

It is most liable to occur about the period of the cessation of the menses – Not every deviation from the usual course is to be consid.d as a case of Menorrhagia but only those where there is considerable pain & debility.

On a former occasion I have shown that the menses are a genuine secretion of the uterus nor is it true that all periodical discharges from this organ are of the same nature – my experience indeed is directly the contrary.

In every case of profuse discharge, I have always found it to consist of pure coagulable blood – proper Hemorrh.ᵃ is a disease of very rare occurrence & seldom demands any treat.ᵗ, being a natural secretion, the discharge will run on without any injurious consequences, except when interrupted by some violent & rash interference in which case the consequences are generally dangerous – All that is necessary in a genuine case of Menorr.ᵃ is to keep the pat.ᵗ at rest in a Cold well ventilated room, acidulous drinks are to be directed & the bowels are to be kept open if there be pain, Anodynes are necessary, but during the interval we should by various impressions endeavour to restore the healthy action of this organ – all profuse discharges consist of blood & will accordingly demand our attention – they may occur during the pregnant or uninpregnated state of the Uterus & usually they follow delivery.

The Treatment in these cases you will learn from another source & I will content myself with a general remark – where an alarming hemorrhage takes place during gestation prior to delivery, the Child is to be removed as speedily as possible & allow the uterus to contract – without this no Medl. will be of the slightest service.

I am now to speak of <u>periodical hemorrhagy</u> from the <u>Uterus</u> – This is sometimes copious demanding great attention & very vigorous measures it may be connected with an Inflamty. or with a debilitated condition of the system – when attended by head ache dyspnœa pain in the loins & by a full corded pulse there can be no hesitation in employing the directly depleting remedies, the treatment here is to be pursued on the usual principles, to subdue the action of the blood vessels is the leading indication & for this the lancet is absolutely necessary – To the same end, the

bowels are to be opened by laxatives, a state of repose is to be enjoined & the whole antiphlogistic treatment is to be rigorously employed — After this certain astringents may be employed but certainly their use is always to be preceded by copious evacuations — It is a rule applicable to this form of Ut. hemor: for whatever cause it may be induced, that when V S is omitted or too cautiously employed, all our remedies are inefficient or mischevious.

At the head of astringents stands the Sugar of Lead, it certainly possesses very extraordinary powers — All Pract.rs concur in this opinion — If ever says Dr Haberden any Med.e deserved the name of specific it is the Sug. of lead in Ut.e Hemorrh.e — I can't go so far but I am prepared to pass on it a very high eulogium, to be successful however it must be boldly used certainly gr.s ij of it with a little opium every hour

or two can have no more effect than pure water. No good can be expected unless grs ℞ vj be given every ½ hour or hour, it is never of the least benefit in small doses I have given 30 or 40 & even 50 grs – with no bad effects – the more I use it the more I believe that the very erroneous notions have been maintained of this article. –

The only bad effect is sometimes an irritation of the bowels as is frequently produced by acrid stimulating medicines – It is already known to you that of the remedies which have obtained great reputation, Ipecacc.ª is one of the most important, many of the most respectable authorities bear testimony to its effects in Hemoptysis but it is in Ut: Hemorrh.ª that it displays its best powers. – here it is quite equal to the Sac: Sat: & is sometimes even to be preferred – To do good it must only be given in Nauseating doses, when it induces vomiting it is commonly mischevious – But I would not here be understood as

meaning that vomiting is uniformly injurious in the Hemorrhage —

More than once have I seen the flow of blood checked by the coming of spontaneous vomiting but whether when induced by art, it would be equally salutary I know not. It often happens that the remedies resorted to by nature are salutary while all imitations of them by art are doubtful efficacy. The effects of Ipecacc.a are sometimes astonishing I have often remarked that as soon as nausea was induced the Hemorr.a has stopped how it acts in so striking a manner is doubtful. It is not owing to its astringency, as is sometimes maintained, as other articles infinitely more styptic are attended by no salutary operations — Mr. Murray the author of the Apparat. Medic. has attributed it to an antispasmodic power of this article, in this he has been confirmed by several subsequent writers, but allowing that Ipecac. is Anti—

pasmodic which is conceding very much, its operation can't be explained in this way — as those articles which are more equivocally so, are of no service whatever — neither of these explanations are satisfactory — some have imagined that it operated by inducing nausea, but would not the same effects then be produced by all nauseating articles of which there are many possessing this power in a greater degree than the Ipecac: as Squill Tobacco &c — Its mode of action is altogether conjectural & is perhaps not to be explained — As in Hemorrhagic typis the Mineral acids have also been employed in this case there can be no doubt of their power but this is comparatively feeble & is never to be trusted where the hemorrhage is copious & alarming — when it is moderate they may be used with advantage — the best is the Sulphuric acid liberally given 40 or 50 gtts every ½ hour or hour — As might be expected

the Alum has not been overlooked, it was early employed by Van Helmont, who states that he scarcely ever failed in checking the flow of blood by means of the Alum, Its reputation afterwards was very great but it is now in some measure supplanted by the Ipecac. Sug. of lead &c – not a little has been said of the great power of the Digitalis in all cases of Hemorrhage but particularly in Ut: Hemorrhages It was originally employed in the early stages as a substitute for the lancet & has under these circumstances been strongly recommended by Curry Drake Harriar &c – But there is no substitute for the lancet – as well might you attempt to arrest a mill race by pouring oil on the surface, as to check the active flow of blood from the Uterus by the exhibition of the Digitalis.

When Uterine hemorrhage is attended by copious streams of blood nothing is to be confided in but V. S – copiously employed, nothing

else will answer & if neglected the patient will be placed in the greatest jeopardy.

Digitalis is much on the same footing as the above mentioned articles after action is reduced, we may recur to it when the discharge is not copious but when a large vessel is opened we should employ it with caution, as from my exp.ce I am induced to believe that the Digitalis debilitates & relaxes the vessels, increasing rather than diminishing their action, being inferior to the Ipecac: The practice now most prevalent in Europe is to check the evacuation by the free employment of the Opium I will not now repeat what I have already said of this article, undoubtedly by the testimony of its utility in these cases is very great, & it has been exhibited under all circumstances, but I believe it has been too generally & indiscriminately employed, it appears to me that tried in the early stage of active hemorrhagy it would be detrimental,

in some cases ~~then~~ there is much irregular pain & spasm of the uterus by which the discharge is kept up in defiance of the usual remedies — here after copious V.S. Opium is signally useful acting on a principle intelligible to all of you — These are the more prominent remedies which act thro' the system, but in addition to them, there are some topical applications of great advantage — The best is Cold properly applied the common practice is to dip Cloths in cold water & apply them to the pudenda & to the Abdomen, also a lump of Ice is inserted into the vagina, or this Canal is filled with Cloths wrung out of Cold water — The most effectual mode in which I have ever employed cold where the hemorrhage is profuse, is to pour Cold water from a height in a small stream upon the naked abdomen — this has succeeded in cases apparently desperate — advantage is said also to be obtained

by certain astringent articles, as alum Sug. of lead Sulph of Zinc &c- in solution injected into the vagina, of their efficacy I have no experience.

I have sometimes gained some advantage from large quantities of Laudanum employed as an enema but this was where there was great irritation & spasmodic action.

These Hemorrh.s altho' generally active have sometimes a different form & are called passive or active Hemorrhag.s, these are regulated by the same principles & demand the same treatment as Hemorr.s under the same circumstances - sometimes in old women & especially about the period of cessation of the Catamenia there are cases of a very different kind - the discharge recurs every 4, 5 or 10 days is sometimes moderate, but sometimes is very copious - this is always a source of uneasiness & sometimes of danger now & then it depends on debility

and topical relaxation, but more generally on a cancerous or Schirrous state of the uterus or on a tendency to this complaint. It has been called a Hemoptoe of the Uterus or a Consumption of that organ, little can be done in such instances but to keep the patient on a low cooling diet, particularly on Milk diet — where this fails a Salivation is recommended and sometimes beneficial —

This concludes what I have to say on Hemorrhages, all other cases of it will be noticed under other divisions.

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.

The intimate connection which exists between this tube & the body, gives rise to numerous diseases which are very important, and which demand particular attention — The first which I shall mention are those

Of the Stomach.

I have already several times noticed the importance of this organ in the animal oeconomy, It indeed holds the first rank, not excepting the brain itself, numerous are the proofs of this fact — Life can exist without any other organ but not without the Stomach —

Fœtuses of mature age have been born without the brain, without lungs liver kidnies or uterus, but none without the Stomach. many cases are also recorded of the absence of the Spinal

of the Spinal marrow, some of these will be found detailed in Haller & one very important one has lately been published by Mr B— of London this in some measure contradicts the late experiments of Gallois & Mr Bradie —

In all various gradations of animal life we find no creature however minute that is destitude of a Stomach, on account of the wonderful connection between this organ & the system, it is most liable to derange the healthy functions of the body, it is the medium thro' which our remedies act, it regulates & is regulated by the sensations of the whole System, preserving all the functions in their exact order & equilibrium.

The stomach being weak all other parts equally suffer — "Languido Ventriculo, omnia languent," was an aphorism of an early Physiologist, who noticed the intimate association of the stomach & System. Located in the Centre of the body it appears to be the seat of the vital principle from which as a point its influence is spread to every part of the body suppor

ting the various organs & enabling them to exercise their functions.

There is no other viscus not excepting the brain but what may be injured very considerably without life being affected, but not the Stomach all injuries to it are exceedingly perilous & generally immediately fatal – By an old Physiologist who was much struck with the importance of this organ it was called "the Animal" – by others it has been named the Conscience & has been considered as the very Seat of the Soul. –

It would be very easy to enlarge & multiply proofs on this point, but enough has been said to shew that in all our Pathological inquiries, the importance of this organ should be constantly remembered –

I am never called to see a Patient but what I ask myself "What has the Stomach to do with the Case"?

The first disease of this organ which I shall mention is Gastritis –

Gastritis or Inflammation of the Stomach.

This has been considered as of Two kinds, viz Phlegmonous & Erythematic, as one or the other of its Coats was the seat of the affection / The difference between these does not I believe depend on the part affected, whether the muscular or villous Coat be the part inflamed — The Erythematic inflamn. has a peculiarity of action & is generally an attendant on malignant fevers & on the action of poisons having freely noticed it, as depending on fever when on that subject. I now pass it by & shall consider at present the Phlegmasious Inflamm.n of the Stomach — This is produced by most of the usual causes of inflam.n especially by Cold & by Cold drinks & by stimulating acrid poisonous matters taken into the Stomach / also by external violence of various kinds & sometimes it is the consequence of misplaced or repelled Gout, It is marked by an acute pain about the præcordia, great soreness to the touch, by excessive

irritability of the stomach & by copious vomiting, at ~~at~~ an advanced stage there is great tension about the epigastric & umbilical regions, great prostration of the system, the pulse is small hard corded contracted & not very quick — unless checked it advances very rapidly & with great aggravation of the symptoms, the patient cannot be raised up without fainting, the extremities become cold, the skin damp, the eyes wild, the countenance thin & distressed, the pulse is feeble & can hardly be perceived there is hiccup & often a dark col.d discharge from the stomach, similar to the black vomit of the y. fever — There is low delirium & usually a distension of the abdomen with wind, these symptoms being the precursors of gangrene or showing the actual existance of that state. Occasionally there are certain anomalous symptoms known by the name of <u>deluding sympathies</u> — Thus I have known as a symptom of this disease a violent pain in the great toe similar to podagra — Dr Physick has made a similar observation. — —

This fact will serve to illustrate the Pathology of Gout as I shall hereafter shew, pain now & then appears in the groin & lately Dr Physick mentioned to me, that in the Y. Fever there was sometimes a severe pain in the pudendum of females, that this always indicated great danger & in every case which he noticed the patient died – in this fever also & in cases where poisons have been swallowed – I have noticed another symptom viz) a spasmodic rigidity of the muscles of the arm, a paralytic affection of one or both arms not unfrequently occurs – a paralysis of the arms is no uncommon symptom of Inflam^n. – of the Stomach under other circumstances, it was remarked during the Y. fever in which that organ is chiefly affected –

A more common symptom is, an aversion to water & to light suddenly admitted, as in Hydrophobic pat^ts. indeed all cases of spontanious hydrophobia appear to have originated from an excessive & malignant inflam^n. of the Stomach.

It is also worthy of remark, that in conse –

quence of the bite of a rabid animal, the stomach becomes highly inflamed.

The indications in the Treatment of these inflam^n are well marked, we have an active inflam^n in a delicate organ which hastens rapidly to a termination; It must be arrested therefore by the most powerful remedies. – Beyond doubt the most efficient of these is Bleeding and in its employment we must not be deterred either by the pulse, the fever or the prostration of the strength. – If we do not deplete freely we inevitably loose our patients, when called early we should take ℥xx or xxx from a patient of tolerable robust constitution and it is often necessary in a few hours to repeat it to the same extent. This fact I wish to impress upon your minds, that you must bleed promptly & copiously – You will find in writers especially the European small & repeated bleedings advised – Nothing can be more pernicious than such practice – You must bleed boldly & in large quantities if

you wish to be successful, the pulse and the fever are no guides.

It is a peculiarity of the Stomach that in proportion of the violence of its inflammn. the general system is depressed and there is very seldom much fever — As you bleed the powers of the system will be displayed & the inflamly. nature of the case become more developed. The necessity of V.S. notwithstanding the depressed state of the system in these cases, was first pointed out by Sydenham & insisted on so fully by the late Professor Rush that he will forever deserve our warmest gratitude.

The next remedy in point of efficacy, are Blisters as the stomach is the inflamd part, It is manifest that they should be applied directly to the Epigastric region, and always remember to apply them large enough to obtain their full powers —

Among the errors of Medical Practice there

is none more prominent than the practice of employing small blisters, large ones are more efficacious & do not produce more pain or trouble.

As auxillaries we may resort to fomentations of the Abdomen by hot bottles or bricks by cloths wrung out of hot water or from spirituous liquors —— Owing to the irritability of the Stomach we are in a great measure prevented using internal remedies, it is of great importance however to open the bowels & this may sometimes be done by emollient injections, which should be of the mildest character, as they act by distending the bowels, they should be large, a pint or 1½ pint of water with the addition of a little Castr. Oil or Molasses may be injected at a time, as they are also intended as fomentations they should be largely administered every 2 or 3 hours. As soon as the Stomach will bear it, Castr. Oil. or Calomel should be given with a view to their Lapative effect.

I prefer the last viz Calomel, It is better retained & as it can be given in Pills is less offensive, as among the peculiarities of its operation is, that when given in an inflamed state of the Stomach & intestines, it does not aggravate the action of the vessels, I do not know that it does not diminish action, at any rate it is the least irritating & often may be given when all others are rejected when given in the form of a Pill it is generally more readily retained by the Stomach, there is another Lapative of great utility in these cases,

The Epsom Salt of all the Saline Medns this is the best, least irritating to the Stomach – It is very frequently retained when all others are rejected, this I have especially known in the Chol. Morb of Childn It generally remains on the Stomach & is often useful in checking vomiting by establishing the natural action downwards.

To Calm the irritation of the Stomach it is proper to resort to the usual remedies for that purpose

the best is lime water & milk.

In some cases anodyne injections are resorted to with singular advantage they abate pain & irritation, and compose the system —

The common practice of exhibiting large quantities of demulcent drinks is very pernicious, they offend the stomach & keep up sickness & vomiting —

It is absurd to suppose that they can abate the inflamn. or sheath the stomach, what effect in this way can be possessed by large quantities of the mucilage of G. Arab, flax seed tea &c — I think it should be a rule to administer as little drink as possible, the thirst which is often very great is much more effectually moderated by a tea spoonfull of fluid than by copious draughts — I prefer for this purpose the toast & water, the mint tea —

When symptoms of gangrene appear our reliance is to be placed chiefly on Opium, among the valuable properties of this article is undoubtedly this of obviating the tendency to mortification.

It is not only here but in all other cases of Inflamn. likely to terminate in this way. This opinion has long existed & been generally received especially as relates to Gastritis & enteritis. I have seen it again & again exemplified, But it is only to be employed at this particular juncture, when the inflamn. is about to be converted into gangrene. If this fails we have another remedy, it is the Spts of Turpentine, early in the Y. fever it was recommended merely with the view of allaying vomiting, but taught by observing its effects we now extend its employment. In the case before us, it is of great advantage – Singular as it may appear you may rely upon it in the early stage of gangrene or rather at that point where inflamn. is about to run into gangrene, the Spt. of Turpentine is a most important remedy.

After all much confidence is not to be placed in any thing but the Lancet & Blisters –

Bleeding must be early & copiously resorted to

and in no case is to be employed more copiously than in this, regardless of the contra indications bleed till the Symptoms have abated, then apply a very large Blister to the epigastric and in 999 cases in 1000 you will be successful —

Before quitting the Inflamn. of the stomach, I must notice the effects produced by poisonous articles introduced into it, articles of this kind are very numerous & diversified, varying in their effects according to the size of the dose & the condition of the individual — Those substances which in a proper quantity & in a healthy state of the system would prove nutritive & salutary under opposite circumstances are active poisons.

It is an old aphorism that all poisons in small doses are medicinal & that all medn. in large doses are poisonous.

As affecting the Stomach they have been very variously & minutely arranged — It will however be sufficient for our purpose to notice the poisons

the poisons under two heads — Narcotics & Corrosives. of the former Opium is the most commonly employed whether accidentally or with intention as a poison — After a large quantity of this article has been swallowed, our first object should be to excite vomiting by the most active means, one of the best for this purpose is the Tartar Emetic & Ipecac. in combn. these had better be conjoined as the Ipecac: hastens the operation, while the last Emet. renders it the more efficacious.

The Sulph of Zinc is thought by some to be peculiarly suited to this case, as being very active & prompt in its operation, but generally the stomach is so torpid & the symptoms so urgent that very large doses are to be administered not less generally than grs vj or viij or X of Tart Emet. with 30 or 40 of Ipecac. from grs XX to ʒj of Sulph Zinci.

Sometimes emetics will have no effect as there is so total a loss of susceptibility — in such cases

it has been useful to distend the stomach with large quantities of fluids, applying Cataplasms of Tobacco to the Epigastric, made by soaking a bundle of the leaves in hot water has also been useful, as also irritating the fauces by a feather this part often retaining its irritability while the stomach is comparatively inert, —

All these failing, we should now resort to the mode suggested by Dr Physick viz –

The washing out the poison from the stomach by means of a flexible tube, It would be prudent in all cases if the instrument is at hand to pump out the poison as soon as called, but in many instances after we have emptied the stomach the impression on the system still remains, There is great disposition to sleep which amounts to a stupor & there is stetorous respiration; here it has been customary to keep the patient constantly moving or agitated, I am not sensible however that any advantage is gained by this,

more is effected by counter impressions on the System, these may be made by Sinapisms or by stimulating injections, the former should be applied to both the extremities & the injections should be composed of the most stimulating articles. Some have recommended that the patt. should be severely whipped, this is said to have arisen from an experiment of Boerhaave who found that Laud.m produced no effect on a dog who was whipped at the time, as a palliative the veget.a Acids have been recommd. I have never seen much advantage from their use — Important effects however are to be expected from the Vol. Alk. The Vol. Julep or the Aq. Ammoni will usually overcome this disposition to Sleep — Often this effect of Opium another Symptom is apparent which is a fever of a highly inflamty type with great determination to the brain — In the treatment of this there is nothing peculiar except that when Opium had been taken & other Narcotics, depletions can

not be carried to the same extent, as in other cases, & we must resort more early to stimulating & cordial medicines — This Treatment will answer in all the cases of the vegetable poisons except the digitalis & its kindred articles tobacco &c — when this has been unduly taken we must counteract its effects Not by depletion but by the free use of stimulants, the best are the Spts. liquors The vol. Alk. here also is very important, the same may be notice of the Spigelia marylandica.

much has been said lately of the nature of the effects induced by the Corrosive poisons — The Treatment of the two classes is very similar — Emetics must always be had recourse to in the first instance. But as regards the Mineral poisons they admit of Medes. which act as Antidotes, Much attention has been paid to this subject lately by the ablest Geat.n in Europe, the result of their enquiries & experiments are as follows —

1st that the best antidote to the corrosive

sublimate is albumen, the practical deduction from this is, that in cases of injury from this article we should exhibit the whites of Eggs very freely as these are the purest specimens of albumen.

2nd That for the Acet Cupri Sugar, Syrup molasses or other Saccharine substances answer best as antidotes, there is no doubt of their efficacy, but they must be given largely, they relieve the pain immediately & purge out the poison, they also act chemically on it, neutralizing its properties (Sugar & water is the best)

3d. New milk is the best antidote for the Muriate of Tin, it acts chemically on it, large quantities should be given to fill the stomach.

4th Common Salt in solution & in large quantities neutralizes & renders inert the nitrate of Silver, this is an important discovery.

5th The Sulphate of Soda or magnesia is an antidote to all the preparations of lead or Baryte especially the acetate of lead (in large quantities)

6th Decoctions Bark tea galls or other strong ~~decoctions~~ astringents destroy the action of the Tart. Emet; & other preparations of Antimony not so effectually however as those already mentioned but sufficiently so as to warrant their employment.

7th Calcined Magnesia neutralizes the mineral acids but it must be given very soon & in large quantities —

8th The Acet: Acid: or very sharp vinegar is an antidote to the Alkalies —

For Arsenic no antidote has yet been found. — Mons.r Bertram has decidedly recommended the Carbon, but upon repeating his experiments the whole was found to be an imposition — whether we can implicitly rely on the above articles as antidotes is not yet in this country sufficiently determined, they are however given to us by the highest authority, but I would not give them the preference to Emetics, these should be given first & then the antidote to neutralize any part that

still remain —— An Antidote to arsenic is much wanted as Emetics do not completely evacuate it, at present we should give demulcent drinks such as flax seed tea &c — But no oil or unctious matter, as this increases its activity on the system, But after all, the most serious condition often arises from these poisons, there is an inflamn. of the stomach as in Y. Fever & which must be treated in a similar manner by the lancet, large blisters &c —

When the system is fully under the impression of the article these means will not always answer. The vital power immediately sinks, it is for us to endeavour to support the strength by glysters by stimulants & cordials.

The Spts of Turpentine is a med.e altogether of extraordinary powers, I have noticed its employment in the last stage of Gastritis & here also if the disease present was merely the effects of the poison — I would administer it, these opinions are only speculative I have not yet

reduced them to practice, very often all is inaffectual the poison continuing to operate & we have no means of checking it — we should however make trial of the several antidotes above mentioned.

Dyspepsia.

This is a disease of very ordinary occurrence & there is no practice more difficult or perplexing, It would not be necessary for me to say much of its hist^y. — As you will find this very extensively detailed & accurately in most writers. There is usually great depravation of the appetite, nausea vomiting acid eructations cardialgia irregular spasms, a gnawing sensation at the stomach pyrosis or water brash, constipation of the bowels chilliness langour dejection of the spirits & disturbed sleep, besides these, there are some anomalous symptoms, as pains in the breast side head, disordered vision, as regards the

the eye, some of the circumstances are very extraordy. I have known patients who saw every object double, I have also known some to whom every thing was inverted, one case complete blindness existed, thus blindness only existed during a paroxysm of the pain going off when that ceased, in this way alternating for 24 or 36 hours — I have had several cases of a similar irregularity in vision in which a cure was accomplished by overcoming the affection of the stomach —

I had lately a lady from the South under my care, who came to this City, believing she had an aneurism of the aorta, in this she was confirmed by several of her physicians & by placing the hand on the abdomen a strong pulsation was evident, which would sometimes move the clothes which covered her — I cured her of this supposed aneurism by Emetics & Tonics, showing that it was merely a symptom of dyspepsia, vertigo & palpitations of the heart

sometimes occur — The appetite is not uniformly bad, in some instances it is voracious — the patient eating large quantities & having an excessive longing for the most antre articles, as dirt chalk unripe fruits &c — digestion also is sometimes performed with regularity.

The CAUSES are those which act directly on the Stomach or through the intervention of the System, of the former, the improper indulgence either in eating or drinking is a very common cause the frequent & excessive use of Spirituous liquors & even of water, strong tea & coffee and the use of gross animal food — the habit of frequently & on slight occasions employing Medd. especially Emetics, very often Opium is a cause of dyspepsia by being much employed — That of the Saline Medd. also, especially Nitre — I have seldom known Nitre contd. for any length of time without injuring the tone of the Stomach in a greater or lesser degree.

Of those causes which act through the system the most frequent are, an indolent & sedentary life, excessive study, attention to business within doors, grief anxiety, dejection of spirits — Cold especially Cold to the feet which is perhaps one of the most common causes of dyspepsia —

This disease is often Symptomatic of others, as derangement of the liver pancreas &c — from the great number & diversity of the gastric affections whether primary or symptomatic, the practice is very embarrassing & doubtful —

The Treatment vary in almost every case & I can only lay down that plan which is most usually demanded —

1st The indication is to Cleanse the stomach of the crude & indigestible substances which are usually to be found in it — this is to be done by Emetics which not only evacuate crudities, but also prepare the way for the exhibition of other remedies — By the generality of practi"

Ipecacc.ª is preferred, as it is sufficiently active & is supposed by some to have a specific & salutary influence on the Stomach. It is necessary in many cases frequently to repeat the Emetic, especially where there is a rapid accumulation of acid in the Stomach – after thus cleansing the Stomach we may resort to the milder Purgatives, the vegetable & the Saline Cathartics are not to be used, Rhubarb however is an exception, which is often very well adapted to this complaint from its tonic powers, it is however too apt to leave the bowels in a constipated state – the best Purgative is a combination of the calcined Magnesia & the Sacc.ª Sulphuris in equal quantities, one or two drams are to be taken in Milk every night at bed time, this is by far the most certain & mild Cathartic we possess – I know of none which is more serviceable in cases of habitual costiveness as by its constant use, it hardly ever fails in relieving the constipation & inducing a regular habit

regular habit of the body. when it does prove offensive which is very seldom, the Sulphur may be omitted & the Magnesia may be given by itself, or what is better with pawdered oyster shells. this last is a very excellent comb.n — & this as well as the former mixture of Magnesia & Sulphur are admirably suited to dyspepsia, as operating both as a purgative & as an antacid — The condition of the Alv. Canal being thus rectified, we must now resort to Tonics, there are very numerous yet they have all been employed, the best & those which are now most generally used, are Gentian Colombo Quassia hop & bark — this last at one period had great reputation, but at present is not much employed — It has been administ.d in these cases in decoction & infusion with aromatics, but judging from my own experience I would not recommend its employment in any form — But I have employed the hop & quassia with most utility — The hop is given in Tincture

or infusion, I have found it very useful & have succeeded lately in a case of great obstinacy by the infusion of the hop —

The Quassia is given in pills or Infusion, an extract has lately been made & is highly recommended I prefer the infusion however it must be given freely ℥j or ij several times a day.

Mineral Tonics however no doubt is the best, The preparations of Iron particularly the Rust of Iron are usually employed, the rust is given in doses of grs XII with a little Ginger 3 or 4 times a day.

The Chalybeate wine is much employed especially where there is any constipation of the bowels I prefer the following formula

℞ Rub Ferri — ℥ jss
Rad. Gentian ℥ss
Cortex Aurant ℥ss
P. vin — ℔ ij digest for 2 or 3 days in a warm place & give ℥ss 3 or 4 times a day.

The Sulphate of Iron is much employed & I

think is the neatest & most efficacious remedy generally in pills – ℥j of the Sulph. being mixed with a sufficient quantity of Gum to make 30 pills, 2 or 3 being given 3 or 4 times a day.

Associated with dyspepsia are several very painful affections.

Cardialgia is of very common occurrence this is owing to the morbid acidity & very often troublesome – Emetics cannot always be repeated with effect, other remedies are therefore demanded lime water & milk is very excellent & many of the absorbents are remarkably effectual, the best of which is the magnesia; both of the Alkalies are much used, the Pot ash is very useful –

℞ Carb. Pot ʒij
Comp. Spts Lav. ʒij
Sacch ——— ʒi
Laudm ——— gtt XXX
Aqua ——— ℥iij M – of this ℥ss is to be given when necessary, this is pleasant

to the patient & highly serviceable, but the vol. Alk sometimes answers better. It is given in the form of Pills, of the vol Julep or of the Aq: Ammon but of all the remedies with which I am acquainted, where there is an accumulation of acid in the stomach producing these distressing sensations — there is nothing equal to the following preparation of soot hickory ashes &c — this Dr Physick has found successful in relieving him, when all the regular med.s had utterly failed — take of fine hickory ashes one quart, a tea cup full of clean soot & add to them a gal. of boiling water suffer it to stand for several hours, then decant it ℥j in ij are to be given several times a day, why this mixture which contains no active article but the pot ash should be more effectual than the pure alkali it is impossible to determine, it is another instance in which the pride of science must humbly bend to positive fact, It is with the greatest confidence I recommend

it to you, It has been exceedingly fashionable among the regular & best informed of the pract.rs of this City, and all concur in its efficacy. In this derangement of the Stomach it is apt to be thrown into violent irregular action or spasms which constitute that particular symptom of disease termed

Gastrodynia.

This is generally to be relieved by the usual remedies for dyspeptia, sometimes opium Ether & other antispasmodics are to be administered to relieve for the moment, the best of these is opium — But where this affection recurs habitually, a Blister to the epigastric region becomes necessary, this is a most important remedy in all chronic diseases of the Stomach as well as in those of a more acute & violent form, It is now 20 or 30 years (about the year 1786) since the oxyde of Bismuth was brought into notice

by Dr Odier of Geneva who supported his recommendation by the highest testimony, but as some injurious effects were said to be produced by it, It was brought into discredit. In the year it was revived in London by Dr Marcet & its efficacy is there maintained by the highest authorities —

In this Country it has been employed in our large Cities & has been highly praised in New York but particularly in Boston, But judging from my own experience & that of the practrs of this City I should say, it is not a medicine of any great utility — I have tried it in numerous cases & the result of the whole is not very strong in its favour which as I before said is contrary to the experience of the practitioners in England and in this Country, particularly in Boston — It is exhibited at first in doses of ∇ or X grs which are to be in

created to XV or XX grs. with the powdered Gum arabic or in the form of Pills. 2 or 3 times a day —

But there is a remedy for this affection which I appreciate very highly it is the Hyera Picra formed of

℥j or more of the Tincture will generally allay pain and as a preventative I know of none which is more important.

Pyrosis or the water Brash.

Another troublesome symptom of dyspepsia requiring much attention, in some countries this prevails as an Endemic especially towards the north of Europe, in Ireland Norway & Sweden. I have seen it frequently in Scotland, & it is also said to prevail in the Western parts of our own Country — Linnaeus says, that in Sweden it is produced by the frequent use of dry beef & is cured by a change of diet, this is very probable, It may undoubtedly be sometimes owing to mean penurious diet, but I have frequently seen it among the rich & penurious — there is often no obvious cause, excessive eating & drinking usually produce it especially the latter, whether the beverage is spirituous or consisting of pure water — It is considered as originating from an unnatural condition of the Pancreas or from an altered secretion of the Stomach.

It is to be Cured by most of the remedies which I have mentioned particularly by the lime water and milk — Opium has been greatly recom.d especially by Dr Cullen whose opinion is entitled to Credit, and he seldom speaks favourably of any article. From my own observation it is not entitled to much attention. It undoubtedly will palliate it and relieve the spasm preceding the occurrence of Pyrosis, but it never has made any permanent or salutary impression on the disease.

Emetics are here important articles, they relieve the Stomach of the fluid by which it is oppressed & overcome the morbid action of that organ by the impression which they make upon it. Sometimes it will yield to a single Emetic, but generally it must be repeated 2 or 3 times — The most important remedy after Emetics is the Oil of Amber (Ol. Succini) gtts XV or XX being given in Sugar & water — This is the best plan of Treatment in dyspepsia simple or combined

with the affections above noticed. —

Sometimes this disease is exceedingly unmanageable & is not to be relieved by the usual remedies — Often in these instances there is no organic disease of the stomach or of any of the Chylopoetic viscera, it is fixed & rivetted by habit and can be removed only by some means which will wholly reverse the existing state of things — No remedy is so well calculated for this as Mercury, but it should be employed with great discretion — If it be carried to any extent or if by its free exhibition salivation be suddenly induced we will gain but little advantage — but if given in minute doses & thus be gradually introduced into the system we will obtain its alterative powers — by which the morbid habit will be supplanted. There is some choice in the preparations of Mercy. the best is, the blue pill in small quantities

This is all I have to say on the ordinary cases of dyspepsia, but to complete my account of this disease I have yet to mention some of its less common forms.

There is one kind which I have met with several times, but do not find it described in authors. It arises from a slow chronic inflamn.t of the Stomach it is seen generally in debauched persons, this is so much the case that I at first supposed it only afflicted such characters, but I have since met with it in those of a temperate & sedentary disposition. It is marked by a strong sensation of heat & pain at the stomach the pulse being hard corded & very quick, besides there is a small diminutive fever (the febricula) occasionally hectic suffusions a dry hard Cough and wasting of the flesh & strength, indeed the symptoms are very similar to those of incipient Phthisis, that it is very apt to be confounded with it — In the Stomach there is an

Inflamn. very similar to that which happens in some cases of diarrhoea, where the purging is kept up by inflamn. and is only to be cured by depleting remedies — In this affection of the Stomach which we have described it is manifest that V.S. is the proper remedy, bearing in mind the peculiarity of the Pulse, we are not to withhold the use of the lancet — In the present case small & repeated bleedings are preferable — As auxillary — gentle vomiting should be adopted & afterwards Ipecacn. in small doses, so as not even to excite nausea, in this way it is very useful & acts as an alterative, acting gradually on the stomach till ultimately it is changed to a natural healthy action — this is not new practice 50 years ago it was recommended by Dr Moreton & since his time by several very respectable authorities, but the particular cases to which the Ipecacn. is adopted has not hitherto been pointed out. I have only used it in the above cases where it is highly

it is highly advantageous – If it fails, a moderate salivation becomes necessary –

Besides these Idiopathic instances of dyspepsia there are some which are secondary or which arise from a Sympathetic connection with diseased viscera, these are very common especially those from hepatic derangement, but as the cure in those cases depend on a cure of a primary disease – I will not say anything of it at present, it will be enough to observe that ~~the~~ Mercury & the Mineral Acids are the appropriate remedies – Occasionally there is another Idiopathic case produced by indulgence in Spt.d liquors. this is marked by extreme debility, by nausea vomiting & by flatulent eructations, there is a total loss of appetite, if food be taken it is either immediately rejected or very badly digested – this may be suddenly induced & is then to be treated by gentle stimulants by opium & by cordial nourishment –

But when it degenerates into a long tedious state dissection exhibits considerable organic derangement – The inner coat of the stomach has a smooth & glass like surface the rugæ & villi being absorbed from the constant irritation to which they were subjected – The Treatment here is amply palliative, the gastric irritability the vomiting & spasm may be relieved by the usual remedies but the best in this case are Opium, Vol Alk Musk Castor Assafœt & cordial drinks – These antispasmodics relieve the tremors & other nervous affections which are usually present – But the Cure is only to be obtained by a reformation of the patients habits – when the strength is in some measure restored then the proper remedies for the visceral dis.s – so often accompanying such cases are to be employed – But in all the various cases of dyspepsia we shall accomplish very little without a proper attention to diet – as the stomach is the seat of the

seat of the disease & the receptacle of all food it needs no elaborate discussion to prove that only the mildest articles are to be given & those which require the least exercise of the digestive organs —

A Milk diet is decidedly to be preferred to all others, cases of the most obstinate character have been relieved by it, but to prove effectual, the patient must live entirely on it, not even bread to be allowed, — It should be taken several times a day & is best when brought directly from the Cow — Milk is beneficial in all cases of dyspepsia not only in the more simple forms but also in Gastrodynia Cardialgia & pyrosis, in the last of these nothing is so useful —

In Cardialgia it acts very promptly & effectually but it has not been so much recommended in gastrodynia, I have however seen it of great advantage in such cases (indeed it possesses some extraordinary powers in Spasms of the Stomach and Intestines.) I have known

it immediately relieve the spasm in flatulent Colic, and in several of my friends it had the similar effect in the spasm from retrocedent Gout — The late Col. Williams whenever he had an attack of the retrocedent Gout took a pint of Milk which as soon as it reached the Stomach invariably abated the spasms I do not say it will answer in all cases, but in Gastrodynia it is more effectual than any thing I know — The objections to its employment are that it does not agree with many persons, It ought not to be laid aside because it is some times rejected in a curdled state, for you should remember that even in the most heal the stomach the first step in the digestion of Milk is, that it is curdled, on this account therefore we should not condemn its use —

But often at the first trial the patient will not reap much advantage from it, but complain that it disagrees with him &

& lies on his Stomach but not here are we to abandon it too hastily for often at the expiration of 2 or 3 days the Stomach is capable of receiving it & all the inconveniences are removed.

Douglas who wrote on the Gout says, that whenever Milk disagrees with the Stomach at first; it is a certain indication, that the Stomach is in a certain morbid State which Milk will correct, This in a great measure true, the Stomach is often powerfully acted on by Milk, which altho' at first rejected finally is received — But there may be some cases in which Milk is in reality hurtful, We have then a Substitute for it in the Chocolate but it is not to be given as ordinary prepared for our tables but made in a particular manner, boil the chocolate in water, let it cool, skin off the film which arises, then reboil it & pour it on cream & Sugar for use, in this manner it is deprived of its oil & of its dregs & rendered very agree —

-able & salutary — But if the patient be disgusted with it, we should resort to light solid food, such as beef mutton, the whiter kind of poultry game & oysters — neither Tea or Coffee are to be allowed — I never knew of a recovery in those cases in which they were much used, also we should forbid veal pork & dark poultry as geese & ducks — Salt & dry beef are hurtful and therefore no ham or smoaked beef are to be given — It is a general opinion that broths & soups are easy of digestion, however this may be in a healthy state, it is a point now well attested that in dis.e they quickly sour on the stomach & produce very distressing effects.

As to vegetables the com.n potatoe & rice may be allowed but no others, the first of these should always be roasted & the rice well boiled.

All the articles known by the name of <u>dessert</u> are injurious — Bread even

should not be used unless toasted & without butter, It is necessary however to be more minute in our directions on these important points.

And 1st, The patient should take his food frequently — I have already mentioned the observation of an old physician that the Stomach is like a School boy "when Idle it is always prone to do mischief" — we should therefore keep it constantly employed, the patient should take his food 5 or 6 times a day and generally should even be aroused at nights, if he does not awake as otherwise the symptoms will be found aggravated in the morning

2ndly we should not combine several articles together, every thing should be plain & easy of digestion —

3d little drink should be allowed at his meals, in many cases the appetite is voracious, Sometimes however it is ~~voracious~~ very bad & in these cases we should administer those

articles which would be likely to excite, we should never let him know what he is to eat but surprize him with some little nice article, as he will be much more likely to partake of what is offered in this manner — The Odour of the article is very often apt to disgust the Pat.t — to avoid which it will be best generally to present them cold. Moreover always let the quantity offered, be small as large portions of food prove very disgusting

As regards DRINK, upon the whole Simple water is the best, I have seen old porter given & in some cases it answered exceeding well but very generally proved hurtful, old wine is very apt to turn sour in the stomach & produce acid eructations — Old spirits may occasionally be employed much diluted with water where the patient has been very much accustomed to this stimulus, but all these should at any rate be sparingly administered, deluging the stomach defeats all our purposes

In long protracted cases we should employ some remedies which act on the system generally, The warm bath is useful, acting not only as a stimulus but also by ~~irritating~~ inviting the disease to the surface of the body & lessening the morbid action in the stomach. The Cold bath acts also in the same manner,

Exercise is confessedly the most important part of the treatment – Riding is preferable, but walking too proves very beneficial – to have the full effect however we should send our patient on a long Journey to some of the fashionable watering places – as here the advantages of exercise, of change of air, of freedom from care, & of amusement are combined to render the patt. healthy & happy. The Tonic power of the Chalybeate water is also serviceable. There are several useful springs in the U States but the best undoubtedly are the Saratoga & Balstown.

The Clothing of the Patient requires also much attention, All acknowledge the intimate connection between the Skin & Alim. Canal, which should always be remembered in Practice, the body should therefore be kept warm, flannel should be worn next to the Skin at all seasons of the year Summer & winter — It is well known how useful this is in bowel complaints it is no less so in those of the Stomach.

I have already mentioned Cold Feet as one of the causes of Dyspepsia, this is a very important point to be considered in persons liable to this complaint, Cold applied to the feet very often brings it on, they should therefore be kept very warm, worsted stockings should be worn, & often it will be proper to apply some irritating substance to the feet, thus it is useful to dust the stockings with Cayenne Pepper from this I have known great relief procured in many instances, it keeps

the feet warm & slightly irritated. A plaster of Shoemakers wax applied to the soles of the feet acts in a similar manner, by this I have known even aneurosis prevented, But with all labour & attention we will not accomplish our wishes unless we remove the remote causes of the disease. with this view therefore all the habits and pursuits of our patient must be changed — If he be intemperate he must become sober — If luxurious he must abandon the pleasures of the table — If indolent he must become engaged in some active employment — If studious let him forsake the midnight lamp & indulge in the Society of his friends — If desponding let the business of his Physician be to comfort him, to spread before his imagination the honours or happiness which may yet await to excite his hopes, to remove him from the source of his sorrows — and let the Physician never abandon him

The resources of our art are sufficiently ample to satisfy every demand — they should be discretely & carefully employed, and will be found capable of ameliorating the distresses of the mind and body.

Enteritis or Inflammation of the Intestines.

Much that might be said on this disease has been anticipated while speaking of Gastritis, the two diseases are indeed very similar, arising from the same causes, attended by much the same symptoms & requiring nearly the same treatment, all that has been said of the danger of the inflam.n when affecting the stomach, of the rapidity of its progress & of the urgency for bold & decisive practice applies equally to inflam.n of the intestines — There is a difference however in the greater necessity of opening the bowels

the bowels in Enteritis – to overcome the constipation of the bowels is very necessary, as it increases & strengthens all the symptoms – for this purpose Enemata have been preferred to purgative Medⁿ – as these are supposed by their harshness greatly to increase the inflamty. symptoms – not having noticed this in practice I act otherwise & prescribe Cathartics in Enteritis – of these I prefer the Calⁿ for reasons already noticed and give it in divided doses – Should it linger in the bowels some other purgative is to be given as Castor Oil, or Epsom Salt.

If 10 grs of Calomel does not act, then in 4 or 5 hours I exhibit the purge.

After the bowels in this manner have been freely opened, they should be kept in a soluble state by means of the milder purgatives —

For the remainder of the Treatment I

refer you to what has been said of Gastritis — Closely allied to this disease is the Inflam.n of the Peritoneum

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Peritonitis or Inflammation of the Peritoneum

The nature of this is doubtful & is not well understood — It is however clearly ~~understood~~ ascertained that the peritoneum is liable to an acute & chronic Inflam.n both of which I shall notice.

The Acute like other Inflam.ns commences with alternate chills & fever — The pulse is very small very quick & corded and well calculated to deceive us, as to the nature of the dis.e but at the very commencement there are some symptoms which would awaken suspicion these are &c — &c

There are great heat & pain in the abdomen which is sometimes confined to one place at first, but soon becomes diffused, by pressure the pain is

much increased, this tenderness quickly extends over the whole belly, there is considerable thirst & some dryness of the tongue & fauces – It is not the least peculiarity of this dis.e that at the dawn of the attack the tongue & fauces have the same appearance as in Typhus this is not uniformly the case, more than once have I seen these parts remain moist the whole of the dis.e –

These are the ordinary Symptoms which usher in the dis.e in 12 or 24 hours the pain becomes so great that even the weight of the bed clothes cannot be borne, pulse is at 110, 140 & even 150 in the minute the Tongue is more or less incrusted & swelling of the belly now occurs & also another symptom which will always be noticed & which should be rememb.d – the Patient lies constantly on his back, with his knees drawn up towards the abdomen, the reason of this position is obvious as then the weight of the bowels is thrown on the spine & the abdominal muscles are relaxed – The first symptom of a recovery is the ability of extending the legs

if you confined these down & the patt. remaining comfortable in that position, all danger is over unless indeed gangrene has taken place, as the disease advances all these symptoms are aggravated, all tumefaction & pain suddenly ceases as if from the operation of our remedies, but death always follows this circumstance, at the same time the pulse sinks & becomes much more rapid vomitings of a dark matter ensue, or rather a singultus or hiccup as by a spasmodic action of the stomach, the patient in this way bringing up mouthsful of this dark substance. I have seen the black vomit in these cases, in the same manner as in any case of Y. fever, indeed Peritonitis never terminates fatally without the appearance of this discharge — This will exist several hours before the patients death, he will be covered with cold alarming sweats, the extremities become cold the face is contracted & distressed & a sterterous difficult respiration precedes the fatal event ——

The cessation of pain in Peritonitis is only favourable, when it is gradual & where the other symptoms have proportionably abated,

Dissections point out the seat & appearances of the disease, In every portion of the Peritoneum there are traces of Inflam.^n It is curious however to find that in that portion of the Peritoneum which lines the abdominal muscles, the inflam.^n extends no further than the membrane, the muscles not being affected, while on the intestines it extends deep, involving every Coat of the intestines.

There are two diseases with which it may be confounded viz Colic & Enteritis they have indeed many symptoms in common & as the Treatment is very similar in each the mistake is not of so much consequence, but there is a pathognomic sign of Peritonitis, that there is never any inclination to go to Stool, & also that the most copious evacuations by the bowels afford no mitigation of the symptoms. judging from the character of the dis.^e

it would be supposed that there could be no doubt of the proper treatment but this point has been much disputed — Some Pract.rs trust almost exclusively to Opium while others are free in the use of the Lancet & its auxillaries — Many distinguished Pract.rs are arranged on either side — but theory apart — I have no distrust whatever as to the treatment. In the very early stage we are to carry the lancet as far as possible, I do not care much about the pulse it is never active or strong and perhaps is depressed in proportion to the violence of the inflam.n

This disease is more rapid in its progress than any other & if not at once arrested wice soon prove fatal — I draw away 20 or 30 ℥ of blood at once; If this is not productive of relief I repeat it in 3 or 4 hours, but in this case V.S. by itself is not sufficient to accomplish the cure, it keeps the dis.e under but it will not exterminate it, we may employ with great advantage topical evacuations by

We now resort to Copious perspiration this sometimes operates as a Charm, I have known it effect an immediate cure even where the lancet seemed to be further demanded — here diaphoretics operate by a centrifugal force, determining the blood to the surface of the body & inducing perspiration by which the interior vessels are relieved.

External means particularly the Vapour bath are preferable, in some cases they may be conjoined with diaphoretic medⁿ. of these I prefer the dovers powder — perspiration renders the pulse soft & produces a remarkable relief in all the symptoms — some years ago I have seen the remarkable effects of a profuse sweating, a case under the care of two of our ablest physicians, I have since frequently employed it & very often early in the disᵉ always however premising bleeding freely.

Much dispute also existed as to Blisters

I believe they are very beneficial when well timed we should precede their use by warm fomentations & by depletion.

All Inflamty. diseases should be mitigated by the lancet before blisters are directed this remark is very true as respects peritonitis.

Blisters are always injurious at the commencement of the disease & are therefore always to be preceded by warm fomentations these are best applied in form of common poultice of bread & milk to the whole of the abdomen – or of a sack partially filled with the common mush.

Attention to the bowels is not a leading point in the treatment, free evacuations procure no mitigation of the symptoms but they should not be entirely overlooked – here a soluble state of the bowels is proper but nothing more – large enemata act as fomentations & are therefore useful –

No reason can be assigned "a priori" why purges should not be as useful here as in other

cases, their utility is striking in an analagous disease — Puerperal fever undoubtedly in all violent cases is nothing more or less than Peritonitis — Yet here Purgatives next to V.S. are universally acknowledged to be of the highest importance, the practice in genuine Peritonitis deserves a trial.

This is a disease replete with danger & which demands vigorous practice, in general it is sufficiently marked to advertise the Pract.r of its true nature but this is not always the case, now & then the depression is so great & the pulse so weak that it will not do to urge our remedies too far, as the system will not re-act — In all such cases we must resort very early to the warm bath & to diaphoretic remedies, V.S. should also be moderately & frequently employed — By these means we unlock the case after a short time & the Inflamty. symptoms becoming well marked are to be overcome by active depletion. There are also cases of an opposite nature which come on with slight

tenderness of the abdomen, with a pulse a little quick but not much corded – these are very apt to deceive the Pract.r I have had 3 or 4 cases of this kind, in one of which I was so completely lulled that I was not conscious of the nature of the disease, till the vomiting of dark matter occurred, I have also observed that there was a Chronic form of Peritonitis such cases are very obscure, they approach slowly week after week or after several months – In all there is occasionally a little soreness of the abdomen distinct from tormina or flatulency, the pulse is accelerated, the tongue more or less furred in the morning, some thirst is complained of there is no fever, the face is pale with an expression of langour & distress.

The patient continues about & engages in his usual business, till by some circumstance the acute stage of the dis.e is excited, on this account it is much more serious than the former, as the system has been previously weakened –

In all Inflam.ns great danger exist where an acute stage succeeds to a Chronic form of the dis.e, the vessels become so habituated to a wrong action that it is not in our power to change it — This we may see in Consumption In Hydrocephalus & also still more strongly in mania — The same is the case before us, in peritonitis, Where an acute form succeeds to a Chronic one, it is always very dangerous in such cases of acute inflam.n of the peritonium all that we can do is to pursue the usual plan, when however we suspect the existance of a Chronic dis.e, we ought to keep our Patients at rest, bleed occasionally & strictly & religiously adopt the whole antiphlogistic Treatment —